

## Monday

**Feud...** Salman Rushdie, Booker Prize winner for his novel of India, *Midnight's Children*, has focused his new book on Pakistan, against the background of the feud between President Zia and executed Prime Minister Bhutto. As Karachi erupts again, Spectrum presents the first of three extracts from *Shame*, to be published next month.



**...for Sport**  
The start of the football season, the Fourth Test, the Dutch Grand Prix, athletics in Cologne, 11 race meetings, showjumping at Hickstead - it's the biggest sporting weekend of the year.  
**Hare today...**  
Modern Times doggedly pursues the delights of greyhound racing.

## Pound slips against the dollar

The pound lost ground against a strong dollar yesterday, slipping 65 points to close at \$1.5015, having fallen below \$1.50 at one stage.

However, it recovered against continental currencies. Page 11

## Court challenge on 'open skies'

The High Court has granted British Airways the right to challenge the Government's "open skies" policy designed to encourage airline competition. A hearing is expected in October. Page 2

## Escape control

After discovering a warren of escape tunnels under a camp housing Arab prisoners at Ansar, south Lebanon, the Israeli Army has moved all 5,000 inmates to a temporary compound until a permanent camp is completed. Page 6

## Cardinal ill

Cardinal Terence Cooke, aged 62, Archbishop of New York, is terminally ill with leukaemia, could die within "a matter of months", the archdiocese announced.

## Angola mission

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, UN Secretary General, met a bizarre reception in Luanda, Angola, as he arrived for talks on Namibia. Page 6

## Petrol stamps

Trading stamps which can be redeemed against petrol 50p discounts are to be offered at 400 garages and filling stations in Wales and the West Country. Page 3

## Jails threat

Prison officers in Northern Ireland are threatening an overtime ban which will mean police being drafted in on Monday to run jails. Kidnap victim freed. Page 2

## Scientific talks

The meetings on the last day of the conference on the British Association for the Advancement of Science are reported on page 4.

## Sind violence

All police leave has been cancelled in Sind province as the Pakistani authorities prepare for a possible third week of violent demonstrations. Page 6

## Cook triumphs

Spin bowler Nick Cook put England in a commanding position in the fourth Cornhill Test match yesterday as he cut through the New Zealand first innings. Report, page 16

Leader page 9

Letters: On BAOR, from Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch, and Mr M Chichester, Lord's pictures, from Mr E W Swanton. Leading articles: Mr Steel and the Liberals; Madrid conference; British earthquakes. Features, page 8

The Tolstoy in Stalin's pocket: Roy Strong takes a trunk route and Peter Nichols takes the train.

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# Soviet deal depends on Nato retreat over cruise

## Andropov offers to destroy SS20s moved from Europe

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Andropov has offered to "liquidate a considerable number" of Soviet SS20 missiles as part of an overall agreement on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe.

His move came in an interview in today's issue of *Pravda*, released in advance by Tass. He said that provided the US did not deploy new missiles in Europe in December, the Soviet Union would reduce the number of medium-range missiles in European Russia "to the level equal to the number of missiles of Britain and France".

In doing so it would "liquidate all the missiles to be reduced", including a "considerable number of the most modern missiles, known in the West as SS20s".

Mr Andropov said his offer showed that Nato allegations that Russia would merely re-locate its missiles in the Soviet far east were "totally groundless". There were therefore no grounds whatever for fears expressed by China and Japan.

Diplomats said the Kremlin had previously only undertaken to remove its missiles beyond the Urals, not to destroy them.

Mr Andropov described his latest initiative as being of "exceptional importance" and a

"new manifestation of good will" by the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats commented that although the offer held out some hope of progress at the Geneva talks, which resume on September 6, it was still conditional on a Nato agreement not to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 weapons and on the inclusion of British and French missiles in the talks. Both Soviet standpoints have been rejected repeatedly by the Western powers.

Mr Andropov offered last December to balance medium-range missiles against the nuclear forces of Britain and France, which Nato regards as independent deterrents.

He subsequently clarified this to mean that Moscow would count missile warheads rather than launchers, a bone of contention at Geneva, since SS20s have three independently-targeted warheads.

In the *Pravda* interview Mr Andropov dismissed claims that Washington had shown flexibility at Geneva, saying this was a "mockery of common sense".

If Russia reduced its medium-range missiles while allowing Nato to move new missiles into Europe to balance against the remaining Soviet rockets "we would not only

have unilaterally reduced our arsenal... but also have given our blessing to new American missiles targeted against us and our allies".

The Soviet leader gave no hint of what measures Moscow would take if the Geneva talks broke down and the Nato deployments went ahead in December.

Mr Andropov said an agreement at Geneva was still possible. One would not have to wait long if Nato was prepared for an agreement on equal terms, he said.

He indicated that he saw no reason to include China or Japan in the talks, since missile deployments in the eastern part of Russia were "completely irrelevant" to their subject matter.

Diplomats said further Soviet manoeuvring could be expected before the early resumption of the Geneva talks requested by Moscow.

The offer to destroy some SS20s was an advance on the position taken in April by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, who said that whether SS20s would be relocated or destroyed would be a matter for negotiation.

Japan rearms, page 4  
Malta sidestepped, page 9  
Leading article, page 9



Man and missile: President Yuri Andropov and the SS20, a "considerable number" of which he has promised to destroy.

## Challenge yachts get 'all clear'

From David Miller, Newport, Rhode Island

The New York Yacht Club yesterday climbed down on all controversial points involving the Australian and British yachts involved in the America's Cup challenge series elimination finals to commence tomorrow.

A statement issued by Mr Robert Stone, the commodore of the prestigious NYCC, which has held the trophy for 130 years, said that all matters were resolved.

This statement brings to a close a period of sustained hostility conducted by NYCC, against the foreign challengers, which has caused more infighting than any of the controversies which have been a feature of the competition down the years.

It said questions relating to the keels of Australia II and Victory 33, and their design, had been resolved. The Americans had protested that the winged keel of the Australian yacht, and its partial copy by the British, gave the boats an illegal rating.

"We have now received verification from the international Yacht Racing Union that an interpretative ruling respecting the design of the British keel was issued in 1982", Mr Stone said. "That ruling under the IYR regulations is controlling for the 1983 match and the NYCC accepts it as such - also that the ruling applies to the keel of Australia II."

Elimination races page 15

## Steel attacked over dictatorial approach

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent

One of Mr David Steel's prime adversaries in his confrontation with Liberal activists yesterday accused his leader of adopting a "dictatorial, Thatcher-type" approach to the party.

Mr Tony Greaves, full-time organising secretary for the Association of Liberal Councilors, said that in the past, when the party had been smaller, the leader had been elevated out of all proportion to the point at which he had been regarded as a Prime Ministerial figure within the party.

But Mr Greaves commented in an interview on BBC radio's *World at One* programme: "Liberalism is about cooperation, developing a consensus and leadership by example and motivation, and not the dictatorial Thatcher-type leadership."

"The problem is that we have got to match the two together. The time has come to develop a much more cooperative leadership."

In a letter this week to the 16 other Liberal MPs, Mr Steel illustrated complaints about party indiscipline and "sloppiness" by citing a bulletin produced by the association during the general election.

According to Mr Steel, when the party's General Election committee attempted to block publication of the bulletin, which highlighted Alliance policy deviations from the Liberal line, they were told that Mr Greaves had threatened to resign and to go on television to denounce the Alliance package.

Mr Steel demands in his confidential letter: "Has he been fired for disgraceful conduct?"

Mr Greaves said yesterday: "I don't know where he gets this from. There was never any question of the publication of that mailing being stopped. It was never discussed."

Mr Steel's letter also provoked stern criticism yesterday from some of his parliamentary colleagues. Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale, who was criticized for refusing a portfolio post in the Liberal team, said that one of the reasons why he was pushing for the election of a deputy leader was that there should be greater consultation within the parliamentary party.

"No one works harder than David Steel", Mr Smith said. "The problem is that he hasn't the time to do the consultation. His contact with colleagues is very limited indeed."

Yet when Mr Steel had dealt with the deputy leadership and chairmanship possibilities in his letter, Mr Smith said he had referred to the danger of creating more "chiefs than Indians".

The tone of Mr Steel's letter is summed up in just three sentences. He says: "Those who want us just to play politics had better clear out now."

"I am certainly willing and indeed keen to continue as leader, but only on the basis that the party itself is gearing its efforts to offering an alternative government to Mrs Thatcher at the next general election."

"If it wants to ponder about the sidelines, I will be happy to remain as a loyal member, but not to continue indefinitely as leader."

Leading article, page 9

## Holidaymakers see pilot's death plunge

An RAF pilot died yesterday after guiding his stricken jet away from hundreds of holidaymakers on the east coast.

Crowds on Scarborough's North Bay beach watched as the Lightning plunged into the sea 200 yards off-shore.

Eye-witnesses said that the aircraft, from RAF Binbrook in Lincolnshire, had made several low-level passes over the beach when its engines failed.

An RAF spokesman said that the pilot's name would not be released until next of kin had been informed. Meanwhile, Britain looked all set for its busiest Bank Holiday on the roads, with millions of people heading for the coast, the Automobile Association predicted yesterday.

With forecasters promising good weather almost everywhere, roads to the seaside and other tourist centres were already jammed last night. "We are in for an old-fashioned bumper-to-bumper weekend", said an AA spokesman.

British Rail is also expecting considerable demand, and is running 300 extra trains over the Bank Holiday.

The warm British weather seems to be having some unusual repercussions. Thousands of Britons are heading for the Continent, apparently in search of cool breezes.

The British Airports Authority said it expected about 560,000 passengers through Heathrow and Gatwick over the weekend. A British Airways official said: "It is hot over here, but there still seem to be a lot of people who want to get away from it all." They could be seeking cooler weather, he suggested. Weekend temperatures in Britain should be in the high 70s F.

More than 150 police reinforcements were being drafted on to the Isle of Wight yesterday to help cope with an expected influx of 8,000 "Mods". All island police leave has been cancelled for the Mods' annual rally.

## TV-am takes peak breakfast ratings lead

TV-am's ratings revolution, induced by Roland Rat, pushed the commercial station in front of its BBC rival, Breakfast Time, for the first time during peak breakfast viewing last week.

Figures produced by BARB, the independent ratings analysts, gave TV-am a peak audience of 1.2 million before 9am, 100,000 more than the BBC programme.

Mr Greg Dyke, TV-am's editor-in-chief, acknowledged that the lead was due to the station's popularity with schoolchildren, largely through the puppet character, Roland Rat.

## John Brown to make 500 redundant

By Andrew Cornelius

John Brown, the troubled engineering group, yesterday announced that 500 employees are to be made redundant among the 1,700 at its gas turbine division at Clydebank.

The company said this was because of reduced demand in the international power-generation market. Detailed discussion on the redundancies will begin next week.

The news comes after the collapse this week of a £30m deal to sell the John Brown Engineering gas-turbine division to Hawker Siddeley. The company said that it foresees a good future for the business with the reduced workforce.

Clydebank employees were given a warning of redundancies at a meeting several weeks ago.

Mr John Smith, MP for Monkland East and Energy Spokesman for the Labour Party, fears the company might go under after the collapse of the negotiations with Hawker Siddeley. He believes the Government should take an interest in its future to prevent this.

However, the company said the talks with Hawker Siddeley broke down because of a failure to agree on its future direction, not because it is unprofitable.

The John Brown group has debts of £105m and it expected the disposal of the gas-turbine division would reduce borrowings.

## Miners vote to accept closure

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Coal industry leaders were confident last night that their swift action in closing two pits had defused any threatened militancy after miners at the doomed Cardowan colliery, near Glasgow, voted decisively against taking industrial action.

The 3-2 (328-195) vote in a secret ballot at Cardowan influenced a later meeting of the South Wales executive of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which was called to discuss the closure of the Brynllyfwrth pit, near Swansea. This offered a muted "invitation" to the men at the pit to back industrial action when they meet next Wednesday.

National Coal Board (NCB) officials decided on a quick closure of the two mines, which together employ 1,400 miners, after rejecting final appeals by the NUM. Production at Cardowan ceased last night and salvage work will start on Monday.

Cardowan, the last remaining pit in Lanarkshire was earmarked for closure by the NCB because of geological difficulties, and a collapse in markets that meant the pit was heading for a £10m loss this year.

Miners have been offered redundancy, early retirement or offered jobs in the Fife coalfield, with about 150 of the 800 at the pit being kept on for the salvage work. The NCB said last night that it was pleased by the vote and would now concentrate on relocating miners to other jobs.

Miners with up to 35 years' service could qualify for £25,000 pay-offs with about £100 a week until they reach retirement age.

A special meeting of the South Wales NUM executive heard the Cardowan vote before taking its decision and was influenced by the news from Scotland, according to Mr Emyln Williams, the South Wales union president.

He said that if the 639 Brynllyfwrth miners call next Wednesday for industrial action, they will have full union backing.

Shopkeeper's 17 'disasters'

## Unluckiest man in France

From Diana Geddes, Paris

A few weeks after that, it caught fire and was then stolen on four different occasions, each time being returned even more badly damaged. Twice, a lorry dumped its entire load on his bonnet.

He bought a cement mixer to do repairs on his house, only it was crushed by a car whose driver had lost control.

Even his billiard table was smashed to bits after being dropped by a removal firm. At around the same time, he suffered his fourteenth bone fracture while playing rugby.

Last November, his chimney and part of his roof were blown off. Then, in March this year, he was subjected to long hours of questioning by the police, after a professor committed suicide in the cellar of his shop. Finally, a large part of his woods were destroyed by fire this summer.

"From now on, I'm no longer going to walk under ladders, and when I see a black cat, I'll cross to the other side of the road. With such bad luck one can no longer afford to make a mistake," M Acheriaux said.

Mr Emyln Williams: Miners' action will be backed

## Illingworth wants to quit Yorkshire fray

By Richard Streeton

Yorkshire cricket was threatened with its biggest turmoil so far when Raymond Illingworth offered to resign as captain and manager yesterday. He was sick and tired, he said, of the "aggro" he and his family have had since returning to the county, and he specifically mentioned in this context the pro-Boycott faction.

"If Yorkshire will pay me up on my contract I will leave now", he said at Scarborough before the start of Yorkshire's match with Gloucestershire. "I do not see why I should be playing first-class cricket at 51 to try to help Yorkshire and at the same time have to put up

with a constant barrage of attacks from Boycott supporters."

Illingworth's outburst followed a demand from Sid Fielden, a Yorkshire committee member and Barnsley detective sergeant, that the club's general committee investigate what was termed, in a letter to Yorkshire's chairman, Michael Crawford, "an unsolicited attack on Boycott". This was a reference to Illingworth's action in reporting Boycott to the club for slow scoring in a game at Cheltenham 10 days ago.

Boycott was later reprimanded by Yorkshire's so-called peacekeeping committee, with a constant barrage of attacks from Boycott supporters.



Illingworth: 'Constant barrage of attacks'

though Boycott's supporters felt that both the original complaint and the reprimand were unjustified. Illingworth has since been barracked by Yorkshire spectators. Mr Crawford confirmed last night that both Sgt Fielden's letter and Illingworth's offer to resign would be discussed by the general committee next Thursday.

Illingworth was intending to relinquish his caretaker captaincy after this season but has one more year of his agreement as manager to run.

## Vauxhall men to block imports

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Vauxhall car workers have launched a nationwide operation to stop the import of General Motors vehicles in an attempt to force the company to increase a 5 per cent offer.

The action comes after union leaders representing men at the Company's plants in Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, and Bedford rejected a 5 per cent offer.

After Thursday's stoppage by 1,800 Transport and General Workers' Union members at Ellesmere which cost £450,000 in lost production, 2,400 Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers men walked out on strike yesterday after a meeting bringing production to a halt.

The two sets of workers both voted unanimously to boycott further pay talks with the company, and organize a block on imports of General Motors vehicles. They are demanding £25 across the board.

The action will affect half of Vauxhall's 15 per cent share of the market, and include the Nova, Carlton and the entire Opel range, which are built in Spain and West Germany.

The TGWU convenor at Ellesmere Port, Mr John Farrell, said: "Talks have already begun at executive level in the union to organize the blockade."

"Support is guaranteed and we will be hitting the company where they are most profitable. General Motors makes £1,000 more profit on a foreign-made Astra than one made in Britain."

"They have seriously underestimated the intelligence of the workforce at Ellesmere Port. For the past year they have been calling us supermen because we have achieved record efficiency and productivity levels while they make money hand over fist."

"We have kept pace with Germany and the massive investment there, but a 5 per cent offer is the last straw. An assembly line worker here gets £107 basic before stoppages. In Germany the equivalent is £180."

"The men are very very angry and if it means going down to the dock gates to stop the imports ourselves we are prepared to do that and go."

A company spokesman said the afternoon walkout at Ellesmere Port by 2,400 AUEW workers had cost £5 cars, but it expected things back to normal for today's overtime shift.

At Luton the workers went home for an extended holiday weekend after expressing disgust at the pay offer.

The company document told the workers that the emphasis in the offer was in maintaining job security.

"Times are hard on the Bedford side of the business and are likely to remain so for several years. This just cannot be eliminated from the total picture."

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# 'Open skies' policy faces challenge in court from British Airways

By David Nicholson-Lord

British Airways yesterday was given the right to challenge in court the Government's "open skies" policy, designed to open the state airline's services to private competition.

At a hearing in the High Court, BA was given permission to seek judicial review of the Civil Aviation Authority's decision earlier this month to allow British Midland Airways a share of the shuttle route between Heathrow and Belfast. The BMA service would undercut BA's shuttle by £3.50 per journey.

Full hearing of the case is not expected until early October, when BMA was planning to start its shuttle. The private airlines, which unsuccessfully joined forces with the CAA in court yesterday to prevent BA's application, said its service would go ahead as planned.

A BMA spokesman said there would be further recourse to the courts if the state airline dragged its feet. "We shall exercise our rights to make further applications to the courts if necessary to make them get a move on with their case," he added.

Yesterday's legal move by BA had attracted widespread attention because it bypassed the established channel of appeal against the CAA's decision to Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Transport. He was reported to be embarrassed by the airline's apparent challenge to the Government's policy, only two years before it is due for privatisation.

Mr John Perry, BA's director of public affairs, said after the hearing that the Department of Transport had been kept informed and denied that BA's move had embarrassed the Government. "All civil aviation throughout the world is covered by law and Government regulations. We are concerned with a point of law."

If the airports are going to be moved in the middle of the game then we need to know what is happening."

Mr Justice Nolan granted the application after Mr Peter Scott, QC, claimed that the CAA had wrongly interpreted the Civil Aviation Act, 1982, which embodies the "open skies" Act of 1980.

Mr Scott said that the CAA had read section four and six of the Act as "imposing a bias in favour of competition." This was not the case.

"The Act is not saying that where practicable competition should be introduced. This is a balancing exercise. It is of crucial importance when one is dealing with an air transport licence on route where another operator has already been licensed to have regard to the fact that they will have incurred very substantial expenses in providing facilities."

By bringing in a second operator "you are undoubtedly likely to cause economic problems for existing users", he said.

Even if BA appealed through the normal channels to Mr King, this would not clear up the point of law at issue and would result in continued uncertainty, Mr Scott added.

BA says the new BMA shuttle would take away more than one-third of its passengers, turn its shuttle network into loss and threaten the Belfast service with closure. BMA has already taken one-third of the state airline's customers on the Edinburgh and Glasgow shuttles while Dan-Air is proposing to operate a shuttle between London and Manchester.

The judge yesterday described the application as of "undoubted urgency" and importance, both commercially and to the travelling public.

## Private telephone system for Kodak

By John Lawless

Work on the installation of Britain's first private national telephone network began this month when Kodak set up exchanges at six of its offices.

"Our four sales centres, at Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, have had the equipment installed," a spokesman for the photographic supplies company said yesterday. "As have the chemical division at Kirby, Liverpool, and our northern distribution centre at Manchester."

"Our main distribution centre at Hemel Hempstead (Hertfordshire) will join the new system next month, and a total of 13 sites will be linked by August 1984."

The Kodak system is the first to be commissioned since the Government ended British Telecom's monopoly over the telephone network.

Telephone Rentals - which is leasing the equipment, supplied by Plessey, under a 10-year contract at £500,000 a year - said yesterday that it has signed a comparable deal with National Westminster Bank.

That will allow link 13 of the banks' main offices throughout the country, but with the equipment being bought outright for £2.5m.

When Kodak's system is fully operational, 250,000 calls will be made each week between 5,000 telephone sets distributed throughout the country.

Only one extension is required for each desk, though, because the same equipment will be used to link into British Telecom's national and international networks. Those are the only calls Kodak will pay for.

Kodak is making no guesses about how much it will save on telephone calls.

Its demand for information-switching capacity is growing so fast that it has specified a system that can send computer data from one centre to another using high-speed Megastream II lines rented from British Telecom to form private circuits, capable of carrying 64,000 bits per second.

However, Kodak, which receives 60 per cent of its orders over the telephone, says the most important benefit will be to customers. "In future," said the spokesman, "they will face minimal or no delays. The system will also assist in the processing of orders and stock control."

For employees, dialling is much easier. "In fact, the system is completely digital, with an integrated numbering scheme," Telephone Rentals said. "That means that all you have to do is press three numbers on a key-pad for a person's desk, and a fourth identifying their office location."

The Telephone Rentals system is in no way a competitor to Mercury, which is to challenge British Telecom as an independent provider of lines to important cities and towns.

## Triumph name to be sold

From Arthur Omasan, Birmingham

The name of Triumph is to be sold to the highest bidder, the liquidators of the failed Meriden motor cycle cooperative said yesterday.

Debt left by the cooperative, established eight years ago with the support of Mr Wedgwood Benn totalling £3.8m. It was estimated that it had received about £10m support from public funds.

A meeting of 200 creditors at the factory, which is between Birmingham and Coventry, heard that unsecured creditors owed about £1.7m would receive nothing. It was hoped that the 22-acre site would be sold for housing for about £1m, and another £200,000 was expected from the sale of machinery.

All cash realised would go to the National Westminster Bank, which had secured its losses. There was a deficit of £2.6m.

The police have been asked to investigate the fate of a loan made to the cooperative last November by West Midlands County Council which totalling £365,000. It covered the intended manufacture of 250 motor cycles, each costing £1,460, to fulfil orders from the United States.

Mr Alistair Jones, one of the liquidators, of Peak Marwood Mitchell, said the council would receive about £50,000. Triumph USA, the cooperative's sales subsidiary had only five motor cycles as assets. The prospects of obtaining any money from that source were remote.

The Inland Revenue is claiming for unpaid income tax and national insurance contributions. Coventry Council is claiming £80,000 for unpaid rates.

The cooperative went into liquidation on August 6.

## Jobs offer ends yard dispute

Highland Fabricators management says production will resume on Monday at the oil platform yard at Nigg near Inverness. The company has offered jobs to 1,600 of the 2,000 men dismissed last week in an unofficial dispute over the withdrawal of free orange juice supplied during hot weather.

However, shop stewards at the yard say a mass picket will seek to turn back any workers accepting the management's offer of jobs.

The company initially planned to resume working tomorrow night but transport difficulties have forced the cancellation of the Sunday shift.

Management officials have been recruiting men at several job centres throughout the week. By Thursday, more than 400 had signed up and there was "considerable activity" at offices yesterday, a management spokesman claimed.

Only workers selected "on merit" have been offered their jobs back under new agreements that include the loss of free transport to and from work and shower facilities during working hours.

In return, the men have been promised a 4.5 per cent pay rise next year. The management says the new terms will save the company £1.4m a year.

However, officials of the unions involved, the engineers', the electricians' and the boiler-makers, have backed the men's insistence that all 2,000 workers must be rehired. The dispute remains unofficial, but recommendations to back the men will go before union executive meetings next week.

Mr Rab Wilson, convenor at the yard, said: "There will be no production on Monday because the lads have made a decision and we will make sure anyone who turns up will not enter the yard. The only way production will re-start is when we all go back."

Management, who say the terms for a return are not negotiable, held inconclusive meetings with union officials on Wednesday. Further meetings are scheduled for Friday in London.

Highland Fabricators is one year behind with platform order for Conoco's Hutton Field.

A building programme for accommodation for crews and their families of Type-42 destroyers to be based at Rosyth is expected to provide many jobs.



Safety home: Mrs Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, seen yesterday after being reunited with Mr Henry Meenan, her father, in Belfast.

## Heffer warning on 'mole' witch-hunt

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Eric Heffer, the hard-left candidate for Labour's leadership, yesterday warned party members against the wave of attacks on Trotskyist "moles" in the Labour Party.

He said in a letter to party members that calls for witch-hunts against "so-called Reds" in industry and in the Labour Party smacked of McCarthyism.

"Certainly, we in Britain have not got to that stage yet," he said, "but the danger signs are there and this is the time for all true democrats to say enough is enough, before it is too late and the atmosphere develops into one of hysteria."

Mr Heffer pointed to the latest episode, in which some newspapers had attempted to undermine the party with reports of 1,000 "moles" infiltrating the Labour ranks.

He said: "As a socialist all my adult life, over the years I have read in certain newspapers that the Labour Party was being infiltrated, that the constituency Labour parties were communist-dominated, or Trotskyist-influenced, and that a takeover was about to take place."

"I warn party members that the statements being made today about moles are designed to damage the party and stop us from winning power at the next election."

"They are designed to frighten the people by painting a picture that bears no relation to the real situation."

But Mr Heffer added: "It is a long tradition that groups within the wider movement argue their case. Sometimes their arguments win the majority support, usually they do not."

He said that the party must strongly resist any attempt to undermine the tradition of argument within the party.

Labour Herald, the weekly newspaper which numbers Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, as one of its editors, attacked Mr Michael Meacher, the hard-left candidate for the party deputy leadership, for suggesting that the expulsion of Militant Tendency leaders might be allowed to stand.

The paper said in yesterday's editorial: "The left cannot afford to duck the issue. It must campaign for the reinstatement of the expelled members of Militant. So should Michael Meacher."

## Hides found in hunt for rapist

Police searching woodlands in south London for a double rapist have unearthed an underground hideout which was probably used by the wanted man.

Det Supt Geoffrey Cooper, who is leading the hunt, said that the 14ft chamber was built with "military-style precision". It contained a single mattress, food, drink and even an air freshener. It was found when 150 officers searched the wood at Upper Belvedere, Bexley, the scene of two rapes in recent weeks.

A woman aged 33, was raped in front of her son, aged three, in broad daylight in the woods a week ago and a girl, aged 16, was raped 100 yards from the spot last month.

Officers from the Special Patrol Group, mounted police and dog handlers joined the search which unearthed the tunnel, and a second, smaller hideout. Police Constable Clifford Thomas discovered the tunnel when he heard a metallic noise while looking beneath a holly tree.

He brushed aside leaves and branches and found a piece of rusted corrugated iron which concealed a black door, bearing the number 122 and opening into the tunnel. The hideout was about 3ft deep and just long enough for the single mattress. It was littered with empty beer cans and plastic carrier bags. Clothes found near by are being analysed by forensic scientists.

Det Supt Cooper said that the hideout could only have been constructed by someone with a military training. The hideout was of "SAS standard". "We would never have found the hides but for the blanket search of the woods," Mr Cooper said.

The man is described as 5ft 8in tall, aged about 25, with short ginger hair. He was wearing blue jeans and white shoes at the time of the second attack, and had an earring in his right ear.

## Kidnap wife freed as tactics change against informers

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The republican paramilitaries attempt to force informers to retract evidence by kidnapping their relatives appears to be failing with the release yesterday of Mrs Elizabeth Kirkpatrick amid speculation that the only remaining hostage will be freed this weekend.

Mrs Kirkpatrick reappeared in circumstances as bizarre as her abduction almost four months ago by the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army (Inla) and without Mr Henry Kirkpatrick, her husband, apparently agreeing to retract evidence implicating 18 people in terrorist crimes.

If Mr Patrick Gilmour, who was taken from his home in Londonderry nine months ago by the Provisional IRA in a bid to stop his son giving evidence, is released this weekend, it will coincide with a new direction in the republican movement's "anti-informer" campaign.

Tomorrow a meeting will be held in west Belfast to launch a movement which will involve mass street demonstrations similar to the anti-H block protests three years ago.

Committees will be formed of relatives of people charged on the evidence of informers and support will be sought from international jurists, the legal profession and political groups, who will lobby all sections of opinion against the use of informers.

But certain groups and people would have been embarrassed to support a campaign while people were being kidnapped.

Father Denis Paul, who played an important role in securing Mrs Kirkpatrick's release, said: "I am very opposed to supergraves, which are a further perversion of rather bad legal systems, but people can see little about it when people are being kidnapped. I hope Mr Gilmour will be released this weekend."

The release of Mrs Kirkpatrick, aged 27, ended a 105-day ordeal for her family, and came eight days after her husband's stepfather and half sister, who were also kidnapped and threatened with execution by Inla, were freed when Irish police raided a house in Co Donegal.

But the details of her abduction, where she was held and how she came to be found by Father Paul, who drove her home, are not known. Nor is the reason why the terrorists decided to release her unharmed having threatened to kill her.

It is thought, however, that there were internal divisions within Inla over her. Once it became apparent that nothing would make Mr Kirkpatrick, who is serving five life sentences for murder, retract his statements, Inla decided to cut its losses, especially as the cost in manpower and money of holding someone is high.

The RUC interviewed Mrs Kirkpatrick, whose long blonde hair was shorn by her captors to make her less easily recognizable, about her abduction, although she herself had made no complaint to the police.

Mrs Kirkpatrick said of the captors, who she said had always treated her well during days when all she read was love stories: "I would not identify them. I would be too scared for my life."

Mrs Kirkpatrick claimed that she had no idea where she had been held or taken.

She had never made conversation with her captors and although she was given everything she asked for she lost half a stone during her captivity.

When her husband's stepfather and half sister were freed she became really frightened. "I thought I would be shot. I think they released me because it seemed to them that Harry was going to do nothing. He did not give a damn about me so it was not going to hurt them to release me."

She does not think her husband will retract his evidence. With a nun standing near by, Mrs Kirkpatrick, one of 10 children and from a strongly Roman Catholic family, said: "I will file for divorce if he does not retract. If he does I will try to make a go of it but he has betrayed me."

## Doctors given warning on missing wife

By Rosemary Smith

Dr Robert Jones and the police detective who is leading the hunt to find his wife, Mrs Diane Jones, have appealed to the medical profession to contact the police if she seeks treatment.

Any doctor who responds to the appeal could be disciplined by the British Medical Association. A spokesman said last night: "The BMA does not want to warn doctors not to inform the police. Our standing ethical guidelines are that in general we advise doctors only to break confidence if they have an overriding duty to society, for example in the Yorkshire tipper case."

"Where a person has simply left home and doctors are told to look out for them it is not the doctor's job to inform the police. Doctors may try and persuade the person to make contact, but people must feel that if they need medical treatment they can get help in confidence."

Dr Jones, who is going to Canada on a three-week holiday this weekend, made his appeal through the medical journal Doctor.

In his first appeal since his pregnant wife vanished five weeks ago, Dr Jones, aged 40, said: "Doctors should contact the police if they know something. I believe my wife does not want to be found. But she may have approached a GP somewhere, though it is more likely she will want tranquillizers than anti-natal care."

Det Supt Michael Ainsley, who is leading the search for Mrs Jones, also appealed in the journal for doctors to contact him if Mrs Jones approached them for treatment.

Mrs Jones disappeared on July 23 after returning home with her husband from a public house in Coggeshall, Essex.

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## Holiday trading stamps may step up garage price war

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Trading stamps are to return to garage forecourts, at a time when the big oil companies are reviewing their marketing and pricing policy.

Anglo Petroleum, which has 400 filling stations in Wales and the West Country, are to give Holiday Stamps with petrol. The stamps can be redeemed only against package holidays offered by travel agents and companies that belong to the Association of British Travel Agents. The stamps can be used for British-based and foreign holidays and the average family motorist should be able to collect enough stamps to obtain 18 discount on a package holiday within 10 to 15 weeks.

Motorists will receive the stamps at between 1 and 3 per cent of the price of the goods they buy, depending on the contract price agreed between the petrol company and Holiday Stamps.

However, if other petrol chains adopt stamps, though

this has been ruled out at the moment by the big oil companies, a return to double-stamp offer is possible.

At the peak of the stamp wars in the mid-1970s, Green Shield Stamps were being offered by some petrol stations at 32-fold, with the result that larger value stamps had to be introduced.

Anglo Petroleum's 200 filling stations in East Anglia and the Midlands are not involved in the scheme. Mr Clive Collis, managing director of Anglo Petroleum, said yesterday: "People buying petrol in the South-west and Wales will now have the added bonus of being able to collect stamps towards their next holiday."

The four major oil companies, Shell, Esso, BP and Mobil, are resisting a price-cutting campaign after the recent increase in prices to industrial users as they regard it as financially impossible.

Marketing executives are examining ways of increasing

brand loyalty without resorting to price cuts and avoiding a full-scale return to giveaway offers. A BP spokesman said: "The one certain thing that has emerged in recent months is that the motorist does not want to return to the wholesale special offer period of the 1970s. Price stability is important and brand loyalty has to be built up in other ways."

The trading stamps which are to be offered in Wales and the West Country, will shortly spread to other retail outlets as well as bingo halls, cinemas, sports centres, public houses and off-licences if marketing plans are met, according to Mr David Price, chairman of Holiday Stamps Limited.

By restricting the redemption on stamps to high street travel agents and mail-order bookings, Holiday Stamps, which is based in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, has avoided the high cost of warehousing and shop premises that resulted in the demise of Green Shield Stamps

## Comedian and wife clash over children

A courtroom battle erupted yesterday between the Scottish comedian, Billy Connolly, and his estranged wife Iris over the custody of their two children.

Allegations were made by lawyers for each side at the court of session in Edinburgh where Mrs Connolly, 36, applied for interim custody of their son Jamie, aged 13, and their daughter Cara, aged nine.

The comedian's lawyer accused Mrs Connolly of being unfit to look after the children because of her heavy drinking, her associations with other men and the "disgusting state" of her house.

In turn, her agent claimed that Mr Connolly had spent three weeks in a monastery recovering from a drink problem last year.

Lord Robertson said that although the allegations made in court were serious, none of them had been put before the court in the divorce action. He made no order, and gave each side seven days to put their allegations in writing.

In the meantime the children will remain in London with their father who lives with the entertainer, Miss Pamela Stephenson.

Mrs Connolly was not represented in court at the start of the case, and Lord Robertson said that he would grant the motion for interim custody. Seconds later Mr Charles Boag-Thomson, QC, appeared to oppose the move and the case went ahead.

Mr Boag-Thomson alleged that Mr Connolly was a wholly unsuitable person to have custody. "The position is that over a period of years this woman has taken to drinking to excess, being in a state of intoxication on numerous occasions during the day to an extent whereby the children have not been properly looked

after. The clothing was not properly washed."

He alleged that both children had played truant and that conditions at Mrs Connolly's home in Brymen, Stirlingshire, had become "deplorable, with four dogs and three cats running about."

Their son's schooling had fallen so far behind he needed extra tuition for four hours a day. Both children had been put down for schools in London.

On one occasion the girl had found her mother unconscious on the floor and Mrs Connolly ended up in hospital.

Mr Boag-Thomson said: "It cannot be in the best interests of the children to return to a mother who is incapable of looking after them by reason of being regularly intoxicated. She is associating with not one but two men, one of whom is regarded as a local 'hard man' who engages in drinking sessions."



Mr Connolly (right) with his lawyer, Mr Len Murray, yesterday

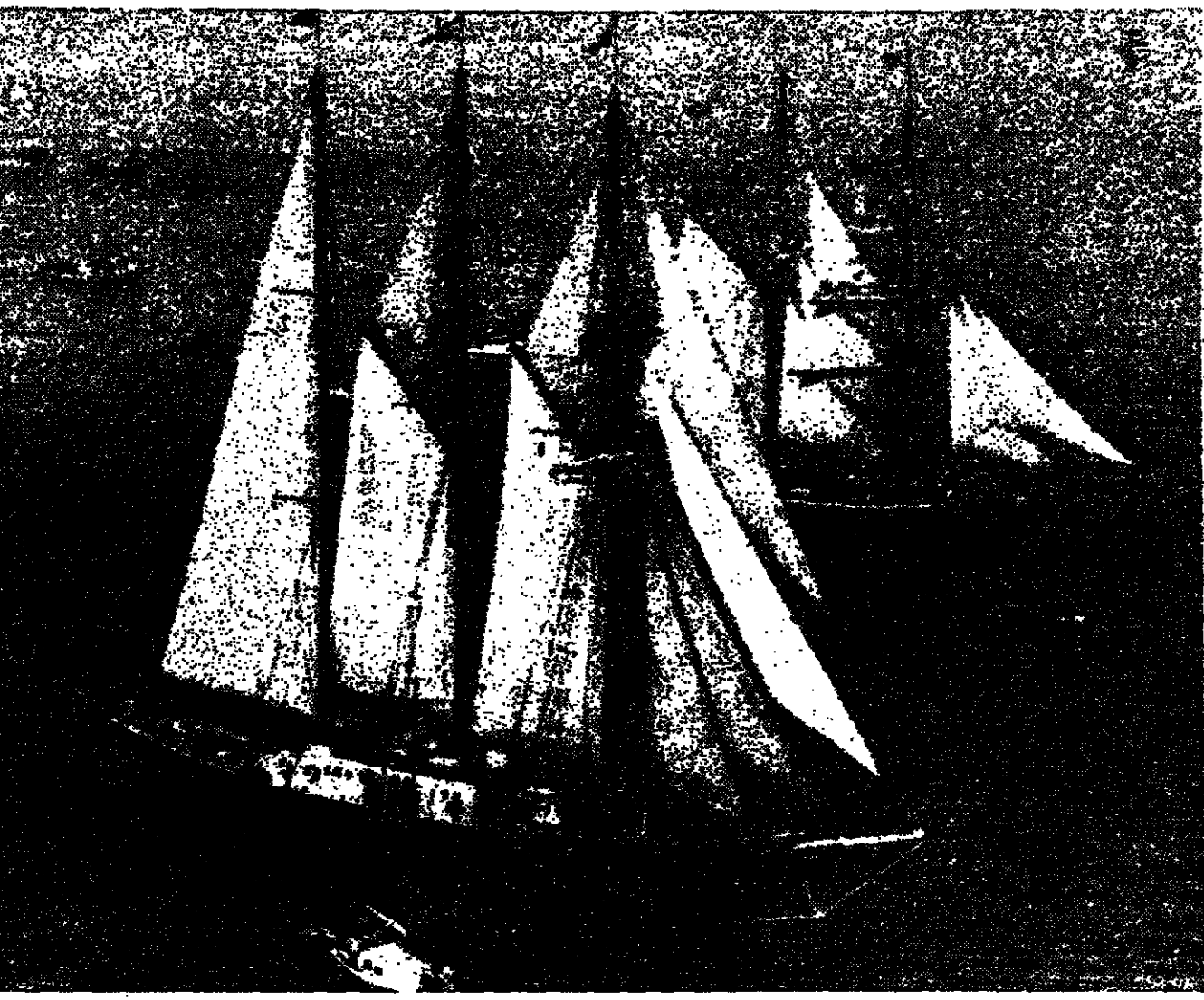
He said the boy was afraid to remain there, and had said his mother would have to sort herself out.

Mr Kenneth Mitchell, for Mrs Connolly, said that the children should remain with their mother, who had cared for them since they were born. She strongly denied the allegations which had never been made before, although the divorce action had been before the court for a year.

He produced a medical certificate from the family doctor which said she did not drink to excess.

Mr Mitchell said that there had been no dispute over access until the children went to London for a two-week holiday.

Lord Robertson continued the case for two weeks to allow the new allegations to be lodged in court and defences to be prepared, and said it was impossible for the court to make an immediate decision.



Tall story: The Sir Winston Churchill in the foreground in close company with a competitor at the start of the Tall Ships Race at Weymouth, Dorset yesterday

## Sick baby died after 'slip of pen'

A four-day-old child with meningitis, died in hospital after receiving 12 times the normal dose of antibiotic because of a doctor's "slip of a pen", an inquest was told yesterday.

Mrs Lorraine Jones, took her baby, Gemma, back to the Royal Berkshire Hospital at Reading 24 hours after arriving home from her confinement, and a doctor prescribed a 100mg dose of anti-biotics, four times the normal amount, because of her serious condition.

However, a total of 900mg was administered in three doses over 16 hours instead of 300, and the child died the next day. Dr Heather Mycock told the inquest at Reading: "We were giving the maximum amount of the drug because of the seriousness of the illness and the high rate of mortality and risk of brain damage."

She said her written instructions to the nurses said 300mg of the drug should be administered every eight hours instead of every 24, as they should have done.

"It was a slip of the pen. That was a mistake. When I wrote that note, I had been on duty for 18 hours," Dr Mycock said.

Dr Stephen Corder, a Home Office pathologist, said the child died from bacterial meningitis and an overdose of the antibiotic.

Mrs Jones, a qualified nurse, of Skye Close, Reading, said: "I realized that Gemma was very ill but I was told that after she had been on the anti-biotics for a few days she would probably recover."

The inquest jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## Boy hangs while trying to scare sister

While apparently attempting to "play dead" Brian Thornton, aged 15, accidentally hanged himself at his home in Mary Dancher Close, south London, Southwark. Coroner's court heard yesterday.

His sister, Sharon Thornton, aged 14, was too distressed to appear in court, described in a statement how her brother, described as a "happy boy" who had ambitions to go to art school used to tie a scarf around his neck and put a blob of red ink at the corner of his mouth.

On August 10, she discovered her brother hanging from his bedroom door suspended on a dog's lead 3in above the ground.

## Notting Hill clash youth jailed

Political activists had been behind a scheme to turn an area of Notting Hill in west London into a "no go area for police", a judge at the Central Criminal Court alleged yesterday.

Judge Martin, QC, spoke of incidents in All Saints Road, which some members of the local black community referred to as the "front line". He passed a sentence of 18 months youth custody on a youth who helped to make petrol bombs to throw at police.

Anthony Francis, aged 18, unemployed, of St Mark's Road, Notting Hill, was convicted earlier of conspiring to injure police in All Saints Road last April. Four other men were cleared on the judge's direction for lack of evidence of identification.

Judge Martin said that Francis had been drawn into the scheme by others of a "small minority" who lived in the area and wanted to turn All Saints Road into a "no go area for police".

They had encouraged the crowd for their "criminal purposes" and political motives.

The judge told Francis: "You were helping to make petrol bombs to throw at police officers and people must realize

that if they do things like this they will go to prison for a long time."

Francis was said to have been "sucked in" by older men during a day of mounting tension. He was arrested two weeks later at his home.

Judge Martin congratulated police for their actions. But he added that the case had revealed serious difficulties of identification and that the police should be more aware of identification evidence.

Mr Richard Hawkins, for the prosecution, said a crowd gathered after police arrests for drug offences and tension mounted.

The crowd used bricks and pieces of concrete to build a barricade across the street and began arming themselves with petrol bombs after siphoning petrol from a car.

A police van drove across the barricade but burst its tyres in the process. The crowd on the other side scattered.

Mr Hawkins said: "Feelings had been running high in the area because members of the local community had complained about police victimization and harassment."

Francis said: "I did not really do anything. I just carried some bottles."

## Council spending under control, leader says

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

The chief executive of Leicestershire County Council yesterday sharply attacked the Government's proposals to limit rates and reform the rating system. Mr Samuel Jones, said: "It is totally impossible to accept that local government spending is out of control."

He said increasingly rigorous controls imposed by Whitehall had prevented that.

The council is controlled by Labour with the help of the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance.

Mr Jones said: "With a few notable and well-publicized exceptions, authorities have headed government guidelines up to now, no matter how unrealistic Whitehall's targets might have been."

It is difficult, therefore, to appreciate the need to place on the statute book a wide-ranging measure to crack a relatively small nut when the ultimate sanction of the ballot box remains available."

Mr Jones said it would be folly not to recognize that the

Government's proposals might well win popular support. But while local government might not be popular, its services were.

The community had had ample experience of the limitations of consultative councils and other so-called watchdog groups in representing its interests before non-elected organizations.

The community should heed the dangers inherent in a centralized bureaucratic machine.

Mr Jones said: "I fear that ratepayers generally have still not got the message that when central government consistently and consciously squeezes targets and at the same time reduces the percentage grant it is prepared to make from central taxation, down from 66.5 per cent in 1975/76 to 52.8 per cent in 1983/84, then rates will rise."

Until that very simple fact is appreciated, local government will continue to have to bear with and endeavour to counter the odium of many of its ratepayers."

## Grocers to plan bread price 'raids'

Street corner grocers are planning to buy cheap loaves from supermarkets and then resell them for the same price in their own shops, as retaliation in a price war.

The grocers claim they are being forced to subsidize the massive discounts which supermarket chains demand from bakeries and which allow them to sell a white sliced loaf for as little as 28p while corner shop customers can pay as much as 42p.

Independent grocers have to pay up to 10p more per loaf wholesale than the big chains. The protest is being organized by the magazine *Independent Grocer*, which claims that 500 shopkeepers have already responded to the plan.

The magazine's assistant editor, Jenny Campbell said yesterday that "area commanders" were being appointed to plan the action. The date would be kept secret, but would probably be in mid-September.

Shopkeepers would put notices in their windows explaining why they were able to sell bread cheaply on the day.

"The multiple supermarkets have muscle power which allows them to dictate the terms under which they will buy from the bakeries, who can hardly refuse to accept as they would lose volume sales", she said.

The projected protest is receiving some support from the cash-and-carry wholesale sector.

Mr Peter Martin, a cash-and-carry store owner in North Wales, said yesterday his bread supplies had been cut off after he started selling loaves from one bakery group at 28p - below his cost price. They were only resumed when he agreed to put the price back to between 31 and 32p.

"It's unfair", he said. "Similar loaves are being sold by supermarkets in the area at 28 1/2 to 29p. They are telling me I cannot sell at the price I want."

Mr Martin said he would protest to the Office of Fair Trading.

## Greenham evictions possible

By Nicholas Timmins

Women peace campaigners at the Greenham Common cruise missile site in Berkshire expect an eviction attempt on their main camp today after bailiffs under police protection dismantled a smaller camp on local council land last night.

"We know they are coming tomorrow," they told us, "one of the women outside the US Air Force base said. The camp was later moved to Department of Transport land."

The women were taken by surprise as the bailiffs began clearing their Newbury District Council's new policy to remove "squatters". The protesters loaded up as many things as they could save and moved to a "safe house".

One woman said there had been many police at the camp but there had been no arrests. The chief executive of the council, Mr Brian Thetford, acknowledged yesterday that "we will never secure the total removal of it while part of it is on Department of Transport land", but he added: "If the district council is seen to be taking positive action then sooner or later the Department of Transport might feel equally courageous and remove the from their land."

Newbury District Council is to decide next week whether to try again to evict members of the main Greenham Common peace camp after intensifying its efforts against satellite camps around the cruise missile base. Mr Brian Thetford, chief executive of the council, acknowledged yesterday that "we will never secure the total removal of it while part of it is on Department of Transport land", but he added: "If the district council is seen to be taking positive action then sooner or later the Department of Transport might feel equally courageous and remove the from their land."

The Department of Transport land is to be used for widening the entrance to the base in order to accommodate the 2-vehicle cruise missile convoys, the first of which is expected to be operational in December. However, Mr Thetford said he did not expect work to start on the road-widening project until November or December at the earliest, and the department says it has no plans at present to repossess the land.

The council's main action recently has been aimed at evictions of camps at other gates.

"There has been a noticeable change in the sort of people coming to the camps in the last two or three weeks. There was a foreign visitor who brought dysentery, some hippy types arrived from South Wales and one had their baby removed because the social services people were concerned, and there have been some skin-heads", Mr Thetford said.

## Court time wasted, judge says

A judge yesterday criticized the time wasted in bringing a minor case to the Central Criminal Court in London while prisons were crowded with people waiting trial on more serious charges.

Judge Hazan's comments came after the discovery that a trial listed for the court involved a man who allegedly fraudulently used a small amount of electricity.

The man, whose name was not disclosed, had denied the charge and elected to go for trial. He was due to appear at Acton Crown Court in West London.

He failed to turn up yesterday, and the prosecution applied for a warrant to arrest him. The judge granted it.

Judge Hazan said: "The last thing I want is that remand prisons, which are filled to overflowing, should have to accommodate in custody someone who is charged with fraudulent extraction of electricity."

## Drink-drive detective dismissed

A detective who escaped a driving ban after claiming he had been drinking under orders when he crashed his car was dismissed yesterday.

Det Constable Wyn Dunn, aged 38, was required to resign under the police discipline code after appearing before the Chief Constable of North Wales at Colwyn Bay.

The North Wales force is appealing against the decision of Mold magistrates not to ban Mr Dunn from driving when he was convicted of a drink-drive offence a month ago. It will ask the High Court if it was correct in law.

Mr Dunn was given a breath test after his unmarked police car hit a lamp post on the main coast road at Bagillt, Clwyd, in May.

When he appeared before the magistrates he escaped a driving ban because of what were described as exceptional circumstances surrounding the case. He was fined £120.

His solicitor told the court that Mr Dunn had been chosen because of his devotion to duty to take part in a special undercover operation in North Wales. Part of his brief was to drink and socialize in public houses and clubs in an attempt to get information.

The chairman of the magistrates, Mr Charles Quant, said special duties had put Mr Dunn at risk of drinking beyond the legal limit and he should not be disqualified.

## Power line avoids bees

A 66,000-volt electricity supply line is being diverted around hives owned by Mr Albert Hooper, aged 72, to avoid disturbing the insects.

He had complained about Midlands Electricity Board plans to site a pole near his hives at Chadwin Bank, near Sturport-on-Severn, Hereford and Worcester.

## Compulsive car thief told to talk to psychiatrist

A man described in court as a compulsive car thief was yesterday ordered to talk about his crimes with a psychiatrist.

David Crisdon was shown cars, and then discussed with doctors why he wants to steal them.

It is believed to be the first time such treatment has been ordered for an offender, the court heard.

Crisdon, aged 27, was caught trying to steal an off-duty policeman's car in Hyde Park last April. It was stated at Southwark Crown Court.

The recorder, Mr Colin Hart-Lovett, told him: "You cannot seem to keep your hands off other people's cars; you are a compulsive car thief with a vast record."

"Normally I would send you to prison, but no sentence in the

past has stopped you. I think this treatment would help. It is the first time it will be used to solve a criminal problem."

The recorder, Mr Colin Hart-Lovett, told him: "You cannot seem to keep your hands off other people's cars; you are a compulsive car thief with a vast record."

## 'Sexist' lager firm barred from beer show

One of Britain's biggest breweries has been banned from taking part in the Great British Beer Festival in Birmingham next month because of a "sexist" promotion.

The Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA), which organizes the annual event, has ordered Watney Mann and Truman Brewery to stay away from the festival.

A survey published by the brewery claimed that women thought lager drinkers were sexier, better educated and drove faster cars than beer drinkers.

## Hang glider pilots fear jet collision

By Ronald Faux

A growing number of close encounters between low-flying military jets and hang gliders soaring above hill ridges in Lancashire and Yorkshire has alarmed the British Hang Gliding Association.

A leading article in the latest issue of its magazine *Wings* says that a collision is likely.

The magazine reports an incident when powered hang glider travelling at 35mph, 1,000 feet above the Lancashire countryside was confronted by two Buccaneer jets flying at 480mph.

The glider pilot tilted his blue and yellow fabric wings at the jets to alert them and one of the Buccaneers broke away, having flown 70 feet over his head. The second jet passed only 300 feet away.

Another hang glider had reached 1700ft above Wether Fell, near Hawes, North Yorkshire, when a Tornado aircraft flew underneath it.

An official of the association said: "There is usually a very good local relationship with the

RAF, who are informed whenever a hang gliding site becomes active.

"The danger is almost always from jets on low-flying missions from air stations further afield. They include British and American aircraft, and those from other nationalities. They practice low flying in areas that are legitimately used by hang gliding."

He said that there are occasions when jets fly blind over hillsides below the 250ft minimum. Hang gliders are not always easy to spot by a pilot travelling at high speed and all the ingredients are there for a serious and tragic accident."

He said that a hang glider pilot could be killed if his aircraft were struck by the violent wake of a close-passing jet.

The association resents the implication in some military statements.

Mr Sean Abbott, editor of *Wings*, said: "These incidents have taken place in free airspace where hang gliders

have every right to fly and where it is a clear responsibility of the powered aircraft pilot to avoid a collision."

"Large areas of British airspace are already 'sterilized' to private flying because they are military training areas. Surely there is enough room there for the military to practice. Otherwise the old maxim that steam should give way to sail should prevail," Mr Abbott said.

How safe is home gliding? See "Saturday" section.

## Young attackers to avoid court

Three children, all under the age of 10, who stripped and tortured a girl, aged four, in a cornfield near her home in Witham, Essex, will not be prosecuted, police said yesterday.

The children admitted kicking and prodding the naked girl with sticks and urinating over her as she cried for mercy.

## Heart attack killed jailed drugs dealer

The post-mortem examination on Terence Sinclair, the New Zealand drugs dealer who died at Parkhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight on August 12, revealed that he suffered a massive heart attack.

Sinclair, who was serving a life sentence, died a few days after he said he would reveal names and alleged connections between money from drug trafficking and the IRA arms purchasing fund. The examination, the second to be carried out, was conducted at the request of the New Zealand government.

Tests on the first examination, by the Isle of Wight Coroner, are expected to confirm the findings.

## Sailing again

The oldest racing yacht in England was relaunched at Portsmouth yesterday after two years of restoration work. The 27-foot *Sorella* was built in 1885 at Riben, Hampshire.

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## £3m a year hunt for hot rocks

Hot rocks beneath Devon and Cornwall contain the equivalent of the coal resource of the United Kingdom. Researching ways of extracting that geothermal energy has been in progress for eight years, under a research programme costing about £3m a year.

A progress report on the project was given by Dr Anthony Betchell, of the Camborne School of Mines geothermal energy project.

He said: "The idea was simple. Anywhere on Earth the temperatures increased as greater depths were reached below the surface."

"If a process of producing fractures in deep-lying hot rock could be produced, then the heat could be extracted by forcing water through the cracks."

To be economic, the mined heat must be sold at a high enough rate and priced to recover the drilling investment profitably.

The key was to drill two or more inter-linking access wells for circulating the water from one bore hole to the other.

## Leftist talk on parrots

Nine out of ten parrots are left footed in the same way that most people were right handed, Professor Richard Andrew, of Sussex University, told the association.

In another report reviewing knowledge about the brain and behaviour, Dr Peter Slater, lecturer in animal behaviour at Sussex University, said that all song birds were now known to learn their repertoire by copying others but some were more accurate in their learning than others.

The complexity of vocal communication in birds was exceeded only by that in humans. The male of some species had a vocabulary of hundreds or even thousands of different phrases. The origin of many warblers, which migrated between western Europe and Africa, could be traced by their song patterns.

## Slow monitoring blamed for drug disasters

The slowness of the Government's system of monitoring harmful new drugs was to blame for some medical disasters, rather than pharmaceutical industry mistakes, Professor George Teeling-Smith told the British Association yesterday.

He was describing a new approach for the monitoring of the adverse side-effects of drugs to reduce the risks of medical catastrophes.

The project will soon allow 2,500 doctors to use microcomputers in their surgeries to report immediately over the Prestel computer network adverse reactions in patients.

Professor Teeling-Smith, of Surrey University, and Director of the Office of Health Economics, an organization supported by the drug industry, reviewed eight large disasters in Britain involving pharmaceutical products between 1939 and 1983.

He said that the only episode anything near the scale of fatality of road deaths, for example, when asthma aerosols killed 3,500 people in the United Kingdom in the 1960s.

When set against the figure of 250,000 child lives saved in Britain specifically by the use of modern medicines, the "calamities" fell into perspective, he said. Nevertheless, it was important to exploit the latest technology to minimize the risks.

Government regulations could not provide all the answers. Historically, governments had reacted to calamities rather than anticipated them. Government intervention could not guarantee the safety of the public or the absolute of the manufacturer from responsibility.

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Reports by Pearce Wright and Clive Cookson

In principle, there was no way that a government could anticipate the next calamity; it was much more likely the scientists in industry might be able to predict possible hazards with their own new compounds, although past experience had shown that even that was not always possible.

The Government's measures to monitor adverse reaction, using the system of "yellow cards" filled in by doctors to record such reactions, was too slow for monitoring purposes.

Clinical trials, even when they involved thousands of patients, could not detect adverse effects which might happen with a probability of one in ten thousand or less, he said.

Nor would clinical trials necessarily point to adverse effects which happened only within a small sub-group of the population: he cited as typical sub-groups those affected by thalidomide and benzocaine (the drug known by the brand name Open which was banned last year).

With about twenty new pharmaceutical compounds marketed each year it would mean monitoring about two million patients a year if a risk of an adverse effect of one in 10,000 was to be detected. The cost would be astronomical.

One calculation was that it would cost £55m for each life saved. Computer-based reporting could handle large numbers of patients to reveal significant dangers as early as possible.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT DISASTERS IN REVIEW				
Year	Preparation	Country	Deaths	Permanent Injuries
1939	Sulphanilamide	USA	107	0
1950s	Stallion	France	102	100+
1965	Cutter Polio Vaccine	USA	5	54
1961	Thalidomide	UK	0	450
1960s	Asthma aerosols	UK	3500	0
1970s	Tractolol	UK	20	1200
1970s	Cloquinal	Japan	200	6000
1982	Benzocaprofen	UK	61	0



Kid's stuff: A girl programmes a computerized toy at the popular Micro-Computer Workshop at the British Association conference, which ended yesterday. (Photograph: David Hodge).

## Helping plants to tap nitrogen

One of the greatest achievements of genetic engineering would be to give crop plants such as wheat the ability to fix their own nitrogen from the air.

That would liberate farmers from the expensive, time consuming and environmentally damaging business of spreading nitrogen fertilizer.

Professor John Postgate, of Sussex University, told the agriculture section that the first step had been taken in the laboratory.

## Learning from swans in top gear

What is the largest sized bird that might fly? The answer, according to Professor Michael French, Professor of Engineering at Lancaster University, is a four-winged bird, a large pair of wings providing lift and a small pair providing thrust.

Such a design should support a flying creature of up to 100 kilograms. Professor French used the example not to predict a genetically engineered monster but to show young engineers that good ways of design for one purpose were often inadequate for another.

His design avoids the strain of flapping too big a wing which limits the weight of real birds. "Large birds are in too high a gear," he said. "A swan flying is like a cyclist trying to climb a hill in top gear. Watch a swan take off, the similarity is striking."

He suggested nature's design efficiency held lessons for the engineer. Nevertheless, living organisms were not strictly functional.

Flowers were strictly practical devices dedicated in every detail to the struggle for

## Aid for developing countries defended

"If I were a natural scientist one of the problems I would like to investigate is why a wasp will climb into a jam jar when several of its fellows are already there, lying dead", Professor Robert Cassen, of the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University, said.

"Some aspects of human behaviour display the same properties."

He was describing the activities which were intended to be steps forward in cooperation between the industrial and developing worlds, and in particular the meetings of the past two years at the Cancun summit, two annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, the Western Economic Summits of Versailles and Williamsburg, and most recently the United Nations conference on trade and development held in Belgrade.

His theme was North and South; economic links and their implications.

He launched into a spirited defence of aid against increasingly vocal critics such as Professor Peter Bauer, of the London School of Economics, who say that aid does not work.

"He bases his views, as far as I can judge, on more or less anecdotal evidence of the occasional failed aid project, or on a priori theorizing which has little basis in reality", Professor Cassen said of Professor Bauer, whose views were outlined in an article in *The Times* on April 11.

He said: "Those who still have hopes left, watch their hopes disappear like wasps into the jam jar, for each of these occasions, and many smaller ones on more limited issues, have had the same result: virtually nothing."

Professor Cassen said that the

developing countries were suffering the worst setback to their prospects since the 1950s.

They developed rapidly in the 1950s; less so in the 1970s, but were still making progress. Now, at the start of the 1980s, their growth had fallen drastically.

He added that the record of North-North cooperation was not wholly empty. But the North was negative and had found a number of alibis for its poor performance in offering aid. The alibis most commonly offered were:

- The recovery which had started in the world economy would take care of the developing countries' problems.
- Aid did not work, or was even counter-productive.
- Development should be left to the private sector.
- The industrial countries could not afford to do any more than they were doing already; they had to cut back their own domestic public expenditure.
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## Defending the sea lanes

## Japan says Russian military build-up poses threat to Asia

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Japan must improve its defence and cooperate more closely with the West to counter a Soviet military build-up in Asia, according to a defence White Paper endorsed by the Cabinet yesterday.

A private report on Japanese security, also issued this week in Tokyo, however, warns that it will be difficult to implement Japan's 1983-87 defence build-up plans for lack of adequate spending.

The White Paper, the first to be published since the Government of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, was named, emphasizes Japan's growing role and status in the international community, a favourite theme of Mr Nakasone.

"Japan should work in far closer cooperation politically and economically with other Western nations," it says, adding that the East-West confrontation, based on US and Soviet military power, is becoming global in scope.

Despite efforts by the West to maintain a credible defence, if the trend of the Soviet Union's "unrelenting military build-up" continues, the military balance is likely to favour the Eastern block, the paper warns.

For the first time in a White Paper, the defence Agency mentioned defending Japanese sea lanes. It said that the nation's maritime defence is being built up with the goal of

providing protection for sea lanes of communication within a radius of several hundred miles and, in the case of an armed attack on Japan, protecting sea routes for about 1,000 nautical miles.

The Japanese Government and the United States have begun a study of the sea lanes problem. Private experts, however, say that it will take at least a decade for Japan to build up its forces to the level at which a credible defence could be mounted.

The 1983 edition of *Asian Security*, published by a research institute in Tokyo, points to a number of problems involved in the sea lane study, including differing views held by the United States and Japan, and in achieving other defence targets.

Defence has been given priority in the national budget in recent years, but spending has been too low to achieve the targets set out under current plans, the study says.

Even if Japan were to achieve the targets set out under current plans, the country would still not be able to assume the responsibilities as an ally which the United States now seems to advocate. The current build-up is designed strictly for the defence of Japan and not for any wider purposes.

*Asian Security* comments that there is no sign for a more far-reaching plan.

## Indian mediator works for Sri Lanka peace

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

Prospects of a negotiated settlement between the Sri Lankan Government and Tamil leaders improved yesterday after the first round of discussions between President Jayawardene and Mr Gopalaswamy Parthasarathy, the Indian special envoy. They met for 90 minutes without any aides.

Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, leader of the opposition, who is secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, had been in Madras where he was expected to meet Mr Parthasarathy. He changed plans and returned to Colombo yesterday for discussions with the Indian envoy, who is trying to arrange round-table dis-

cussions between the main parties in Sri Lanka.

The Freedom Party has supported the Government's stand that outstanding issues can be settled if the Tamil leaders disavow separatism.

As the three main left-wing parties have been proscribed under the present state of emergency they will not be invited to discussions.

The general strike in the Tamil north entered its third day yesterday.

● COLOMBO: The Sri Lankan Parliament has voted to extend the state of emergency for a further month. The extension was approved by 140 votes to none.

## Star-gazing sailor who travels hopefully

From a Correspondent Hobart, Tasmania

While the eyes of the yachting world are on the America's Cup extravaganza, a remarkable sea voyage is under way on the other side of the world.

A retired college professor from New Jersey docked in the quiet port of Hobart last week at the halfway point of the first circumnavigation of the globe without navigational instruments.

Professor Marvin Creamer, aged 67, left Cape May, on New Jersey's southern coast, on December 21 on a 16-month voyage in which he expects to "eyeball" his way with no compass to find direction, no sextant to determine latitude and no timepiece.

His route will take him via the three capes: the Cape of Good Hope, Tasmania's South-West Cape, and the notorious Cape Horn. His craft is a 35ft steel sloop, the *Globe Star*.

It is a feat which may well surpass the efforts of modern seafarers such as Sir Francis Chichester and Chay Blythe, for while they were alone - Professor Creamer has two crew - they were able, through substantial sponsorship, to use the best equipment available.

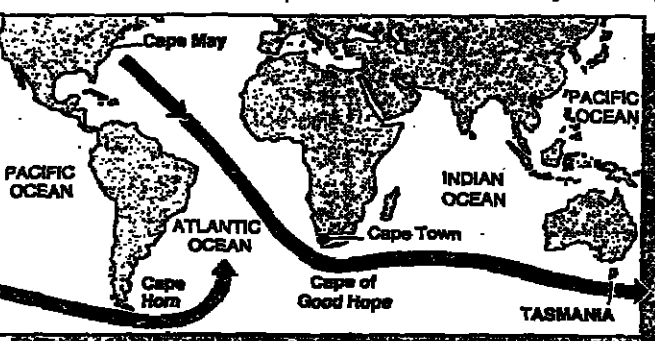
Professor Creamer has no lucrative contracts and the venture is financed mostly by his own life savings.

"I am out to prove that there is information in the sea and the sky which can be used for fairly accurate navigation", he explained. "It's a tip of the hat to the ancients."

"I don't pretend that they circumnavigated the globe - that would be balderdash - but



Time-and-motion: Professor Creamer has only an hourglass to change watch by.



I would like to open scholars' eyes to what may be available", he said.

The *Globe Star* first sighted the Tasmanian coast spot-on at South-West Cape after a 76-day, 6,600-mile haul from Cape Town.

"We expected to be within 450 nautical miles, or about 1° of latitude, but frankly I don't think we could have done better with instruments", he said.

Professor Creamer's method, which has taken him on three transatlantic crossings,

involves numerous observations with the naked eye, such as star sightings, wave patterns, swell direction, the position of the sun and even the colour of the sea, caused by a higher plankton population as they hit a continental shelf.

The key is to establish the correct latitude then to sail parallel to the equator, in this case due east.

Each star in the heavens can be related, through a set of tables known as the declination tables, to a position of latitude when that star passes the meridian, or its highest point in the sky.

By placing his yacht directly beneath the appropriate star at the right time, Professor Creamer has no need for a sextant.

## Exiled writer stripped of citizenship

MOSCOW (NYT) - Georgi Vladimirov, the dissident writer who left under pressure for the West last spring, has been stripped of his citizenship by the Soviet Government for systematically engaging in activities hostile to the state.

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet was dated July 1, a month after Mr Vladimirov and his wife, Natalya Kuznetsova, and her mother left the Soviet Union for West Germany.

## Vatican bankers' assets to be seized

From John Earle Rome

A Milan magistrate investigating the collapse last year of the late Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano is reported to have ordered the sequestration of the assets in Italy of two senior officials of the Vatican bank.

The Istituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR), Signor Luigi Mennini, the chief executive, and Signor Pellegrino de Sruobel, the chief accountant, are both Italian citizens.

In a debate in Parliament last October the Treasury Minister of the day, Senator Nino Andreatta, said the IOR owed Banco Ambrosiano \$1,287m (£858m).

No order has been made against Mr Paul Marcinkus, the controversial American archbishop whom the Pope has retained as chairman of the bank, as he is understood to have no assets in Italy.

Last summer the Milan public prosecutor tried to serve formal notices on the three IOR officials that they were under investigation in connection with the Ambrosiano collapse - Italy's biggest banking failure - but the Vatican refused to accept the notices.

Milan court sources said Signor Mennini and Signor de Sruobel were among a group of people whose assets were

recently ordered to be seized, though their names have not been officially released.

The magistrate's decision was taken before the seizure ordered earlier this week of a controlling 50.2 per cent shareholding in the Rizzoli-Corriere della Sera publishing group in the hands of Signor Angelo Rizzoli and the former managing director, Signor Bruno Tassan Din.

There was no comment in the Vatican where, after months of delay, the report is awaited from an Italian-Vatican commission charged with ascertaining the facts of the IOR's liability towards Banco Ambrosiano.

## Unemployment bends the charts

## Sick Germans grit teeth and work on

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Unemployment is good for your health. Or rather, the fear of unemployment forces many people who feel unwell to stay at work instead of registering as sick.

This conclusion has been drawn in West Germany from the sudden and drastic fall in the past 15 months of the percentage of people applying to state health insurance bureaux.

The fall coincides with a sharp rise in unemployment, which now stands at over 2,500,000.



## Congress study shows that Reagan cuts have hit poor hardest

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The brunt of President Reagan's cuts in welfare and other domestic spending will be borne by families earning less than \$10,000 (\$16,600 a year, an income that is typical in the big-city ghettos).

The findings result from the most intensive study carried out by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) on the subject. Some of the statistics are startling. For example, 70 per cent of the main domestic benefit programmes will affect households with a total income of \$20,000 and less.

In the 1985 fiscal year the loss to those families will average \$415, whereas higher-income families will lose only \$175. The losses are across the board of benefit programmes - retirement and disability payments, unemployment pay, housing, child nutrition support, health care, education, social services and job training. The findings are actually embarrassing the Administration.

### Martin Luther King rally

## Squabbles threaten civil rights dream

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Scores of thousands are expected to descend on Washington today for the twentieth anniversary of Martin Luther King's historic "I have a dream" rally. Saturday, in atmosphere and content it will be a different occasion from the one in 1963, when the civil rights movement marched under a single, united banner.

Several groups, particularly those pursuing Jewish interests, will be absent - a reflection of how the civil rights movement has fragmented into an array of sectional and often opposing interests.

For weeks the organizers have been agonizing over the wording of a paper on foreign policy. The fact that there is a foreign policy paper at all reflects the different character of the rally from 1963, when the issues were simple, few and indigenous: jobs and civil rights.

The final wording of the paper has alienated many Jewish groups, who see it as anti-Israel. It has also served to put a formal stamp on the new character of civil rights activism in America, a movement with many faces, most of them looking beyond the traditional issues that brought 250,000 protesters to Washington 20 years ago.

The National Urban League, the biggest black welfare organization in America, will not officially march on Saturday. "We believe the focus on a broad range of issues is likely to limit the impact (of the march)," it said. "We cannot justify the strain on our limited resources."



Martin Luther King: Followers divided

## Thais score successes in war on drug rings

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Thailand, intensifying its war against narcotics, is seizing twice as much heroin this year as it did in 1982, according to Major-General Chavalit Yodmanee, Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board.

He said 600 kilograms (1,323 lb) of heroin was confiscated in the first seven months of this year. This equaled the amount seized during the whole of last year. About 520 people were being arrested every week in 500 separate drug-related cases.

The seizure of 600 kilograms of heroin is significant because it represents nearly 20 per cent of Thailand's opium crop which amounted to 35 tons at the last harvest. Ten tons of opium are required to make one ton of heroin.

The bulk of the Golden Triangle opium is grown in Burma with the third side of the triangle, Laos, providing about 70 tons a year.

Thailand's anti-narcotics campaign shifted into top gear about 20 months ago. Its success may be explained by a remark by Mr Maurice Tanner, the senior American narcotics officer in Thailand: "I am happy," he said, "when I pick up my paper and see they have arrested a police officer or Army man with narcotics. That hardly happens until recently. Now they are going after them."

Last month they arrested a Singaporean alleged to be a key figure in a drugs ring stretching from South-east Asia to Europe and Australia.

## Americans return to the gas guzzler

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Out of the shadows of shame the big American car is emerging again into the sunlight of popular approval.

After being put behind the wheels of smaller cars by the 1970s oil crisis and the skill of foreign car makers, Americans are returning in their thousands to their true love: the big, fat, plush, squishy gas-guzzler, the traditional and ever present prop on the American stage.

Suddenly there are smiles again in Detroit, the automobile capital. Manufacturers cannot produce limousines fast enough to meet demand. Car sales are the best for four years, and sales of large cars in July were up by a third compared with the same month last year. Ford, Chrysler and General Motors are expected to make \$3.3 billion net profit this year, roughly what they lost in 1980-1982.

With optimism running high, it cannot be long before Motown businessmen revive the grace once lent to the businessman's lunch a few years ago: "Almighty God, we thank thee for the wheel, for the person who made it into a vehicle, for those who produce it, and bless us who use it. Amen."

The immediate cause of the resurgence of the big car is the fall in the cost of petrol, to about 92p a gallon, and the fact that better engine design enables even the largest roadliners to consume less than they used to. More Americans feel that they can return to large cars without feeling that the conservationists are frowning on them.

Americans have always liked owning big cars, symbols of the full and abundant life. From the dawn of the motor age the broad-shouldered car with a billiard-table bonnet and a howling-albly boot seemed an indispensable part of the American scene and dream, a keystone of culture, social intercourse and the American rites of courtship.

The oil crisis made Americans reconsider their relationship with cars, one of the momentous readjustments of their history. On economists' orders, a people raised on big steaks and big cars found themselves having to buy smaller cars. Suddenly it seemed selfish and even unpatriotic to have a big car. And when people found that smaller American cars were not available or not good enough, foreign cars were there to meet the need.

Mr Ralph Nader, the American consumer activist, had already accused car manufacturers of putting profits and style before safety and quality, and safety legislation and foreign competition has led to a reform of ideas in the motor industry. For a long time American cars have not had a good reputation in respect of quality, and Detroit today is putting an emphasis on better design, engineering and finish. There is still a question-



Motown's delight: The big, plush roadliner is fashionable again.

mark over some American cars, however. The Government is suing General Motors to make them recall 1.1m cars with suspected brake defects. The Government alleges that the defects led to 15 deaths and that GM tried to cover up the faults.

The renewal of the American love affair with the big car is also, ironically, getting the manufacturers into trouble with the Government.

Under fuel economy regulations, petrol consumption must average 26 miles per gallon. Makers are liable to a penalty of \$3.30 for each one-tenth of a mile per gallon by which they fail to meet the standard, multiplied by the number of cars they sell in a year. On this basis General Motors could face a fine of about \$266m this year, and Ford about \$106m.

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## 'I saw warders beat three prisoners to death'

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Warders in charge of a working party of black convicts beat three of them to death as they lay slumped over wheelbarrows crying for mercy in blazing heat, a court has been told.

Eight warders, four whites and four blacks, have pleaded not guilty to three charges of murder and 34 of assault with intent to do bodily harm at their trial at Witbank, in the eastern Transvaal.

Mr Andries Mtembu, serving five years for theft, said the temperature was about 35°C (95°F) when a party of 47 prisoners was escorted to a dam site at the Barberton prison.

"The warders told us we were going to work until the sweat and salt poured out," Mr Mtembu said.

He said three warders beat Robert Khumalo, one of the three who later died, until he collapsed beside his wheelbarrow.

Another of the men who died, Mhlakaza Xaba, was lying on the ground and moaning, "I'm dying."

Mr Mtembu said Xaba staggered to his feet and reeled away like a drunkard.

"This warder ran after Xaba and hit him on the back of the head. Xaba fell. The warder then put his foot on him and pulled him up by his left arm and hit him repeatedly."

Mr Mtembu told the court: "What I have said in my evidence is that I have seen three men being beaten to death."

Major General Prospero Olivas, chief of the Manila Metropolitan Police, told a news conference that investigators had encountered only "blind leads" in trying to identify the alleged assassin who was killed by security officers.

He added that among many officers confined to quarters during the inquiry was Brigadier General Luther Custodio, head of airport security.



# NOW THERE'S EVEN MORE GOING FOR CARGO

MORE FEATURES AS STANDARD

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## Police leave cancelled as Sind prepares for third week of violence

From Michael Hamlyn  
Karachi

All police leave has been cancelled in the troubled province of Sind as the Pakistani authorities prepare for a possible third week of violent demonstrations against the martial law regime of President Zia-ul-Haq.

Yesterday, however, was the quietest day since the campaign of civil disobedience began on August 14, Independence Day. A number of individuals "rounded up" in towns around the country; they appeared in the street at a prearranged time, and started shouting slogans against the regime. The police led them away to overcrowded jails. But no major incidents were reported.

Outside the New Town mosque in Karachi, not far from the tomb of Iqbal, the founder of the nation — an eager crowd gathered after midday prayers yesterday, rather like a gathering after matins on a Christian Sunday.

As the worshippers poured out of the mosque with their lacy skullcaps in place, Mr Muhammad Sharif, a leader of the left-wing Sind People's Movement, stood on a car and waved a paper placard. He looked over his shoulder at the crowd, and began to shout slogans like "Death to Zia". "Zia is a dog" and other remarks in breach of martial law.

Nothing happened. He looked over his shoulder again down the road to where a police detachment in steel helmets were swinging their lathis, and

### Gandhi backs call for democracy

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, yesterday endorsed her Government's statement in support of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan (Our Delhi Correspondent writes).

She told a meeting of the Congress parliamentary party that the people of Pakistan had been struggling for democracy, of which they had only a brief spell.

"We are a democracy and shall ever be so. We have to oppose injustice everywhere. We want that there should be democracy everywhere", she said.

When such things happened in India's neighbourhood, "we are moved because these have repercussions in our country. We just cannot keep our eyes closed".

carried on sloganeering until he could not think of any thing else to say. Then he got down off his perch and walked towards the police. The crowd followed him closely until two brawny plainclothes men took him by the arms and led him off. The crowd fell back and began lobbing stones at the police in a desultory and nervous sort of way.

Then another would-be martyr stepped forward and shouted a few slogans. This was Mr Amir Husain Shah, president of the Sind branch of the

National Liberation Front, one of the eight banned parties forming the movement for the restoration of democracy that is organizing the civil disobedience campaign.

He too set off towards the police with his arms up in a Nixonian V-sign. As the crowd again began to pelt the police he waved them back. "No, no. This is a peaceful demonstration", he insisted. The policeman shook his hand and led him to the pick-up truck that drove him away with his hand still fixed in a V-sign.

At this stage earlier in the week the real business of the day would have begun with youngsters hurling missiles at the police and the police responding with tear gas.

There was a tense moment or two as the crowd, which had now grown to more than a thousand, hopped from one foot to another and wondered what to do next.

Mr Muhammad Yusuf, an additional city magistrate, solved the problem for them. With a loud hailer he informed them that prayers were over, and if they did not disperse they would all be arrested. Five minutes later a police inspector took the loud hailer and said their time was up; he was coming to get them.

He and a platoon of police strung out across the road walked towards them. The crowd suddenly remembered it was lunchtime, and melted away.

## 150 held in Uruguay after protest

Montevideo (Reuters) — A call by Uruguay's political parties for people to remain indoors and darken their homes to show opposition to military rule turned into a noisy day of protest, with many arrests reported.

Witnesses said that at least 150 demonstrators were detained as they dispersed after a spontaneous rally in Montevideo on Thursday night at the end of the first day of protest called by all parties against the 10-year-old military government.

More than 2,000 demonstrators had earlier marched through the city after a day in which residents banged pots and pans to express their opposition.

Demonstrators made victory signs when they rallied on the square facing Government House and motorists sounded their horns in streets that had been nearly deserted for most of the day.

Leads showered around the capital in recent days by political parties did not call for a march or pot-banging; the parties instead asked people to remain indoors for two hours before switching house lights off for 15 minutes.

The protest was organized by a last group comprising members of all parties, including outlawed left-wing groups, set up after the Government banned all public political activity and publication of political news on August 2.

The Government, however, reiterated its pledge to hold elections in November 1984 and hand over power to a civilian administration in March 1985.

The August 2 ban followed the breakdown of talks between the Government and politicians when the three legal parties — the Blanco, the Colorado and the small Civic Union — stormed out in protest against proposed constitutional reforms which, they said, would give the military sweeping powers of political repression.

## Chile opposition insists that Pinochet resign

Santiago (Reuters) — Political parties trying to oust President Pinochet of Chile have told Señor Sergio Jarpa, the Interior Minister, that the President must resign.

But after their meeting, the demand did not appear in a list of eight measures which the Democratic Alliance said the Government should adopt as soon as possible.

The meeting this week at the residence of the Archbishop of Santiago, was held only hours after the Alliance called for a new day of protest on September 8 to back its call for a return to democracy in 18 months.

Señor Jarpa said only that the talks had been useful and interesting and that further meetings would be held.

But the representatives of the five parties in the Alliance reiterated their view that only big political changes, including the President's resignation, could prevent the dialogue with the Government from becoming stultic.

Demands made by the Alliance included an end to the state of emergency, the legalization of political parties, the passing of electoral law, the return of all exiles, and freedom of expression and assembly.

## Nicaragua rebels step up campaign

Managua (NYT) — Insurgents fighting the Nicaraguan Government have stepped up their activity in the past week, mounting at least eight attacks over a wide area of northern Nicaragua and inflicting scores of casualties, according to government officials.

Nicaraguan diplomats say they believe that as many as 2,000 insurgents have entered Nicaragua from bases in Honduras this month. The Defence Ministry issued a statement on Thursday asserting that the country was facing a new escalation of aggression.

The Defence Minister, Commander Humberto Ortega, last weekend said that the military situation had become difficult. The insurgents are said to have received millions of dollars in covert aid from the United States.

This week's fighting, which followed several months of reduced activity by the insurgents, has extended throughout northern Nicaragua, according to Sandinista Government reports.

Earlier insurgent operations were concentrated in the

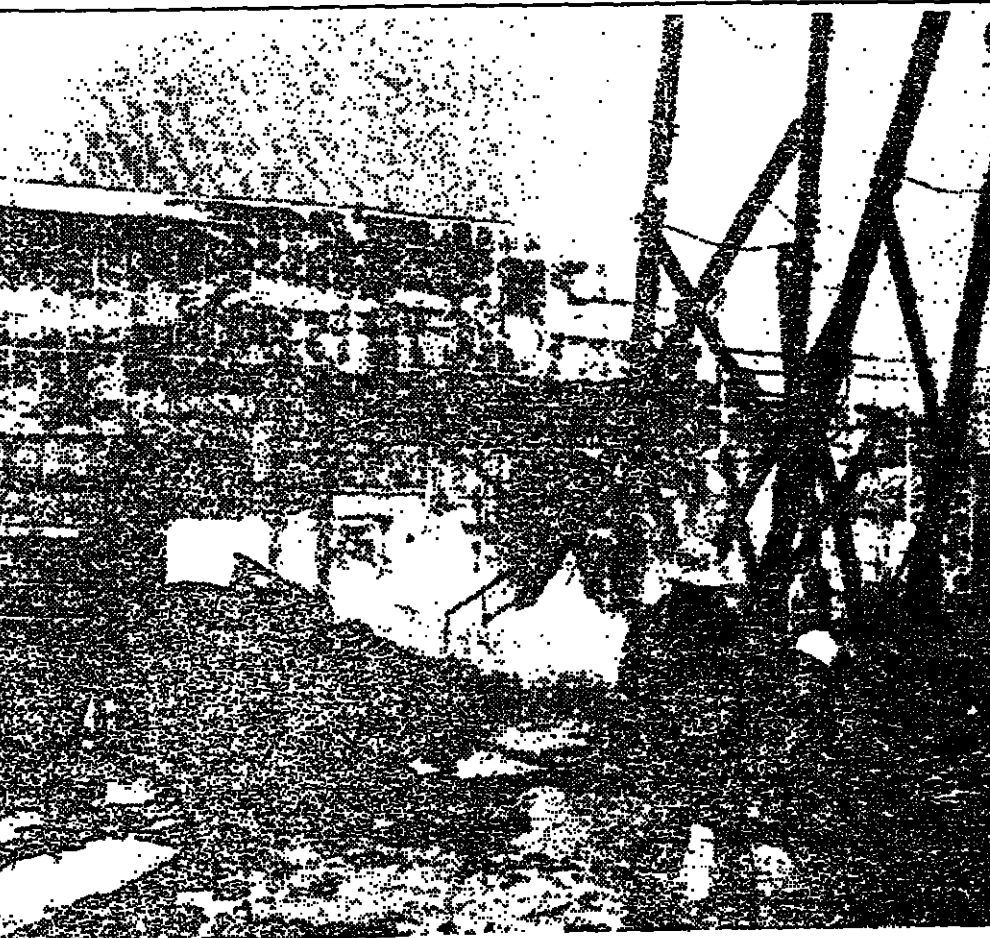
western part of the country. The appearance of hundreds of insurgents in the eastern province of Zelaya led Commander Ortega to speculate publicly that their goal was to seize Puerto Cabezas, an important port on the Caribbean coast.

He said the insurgents were seeking a place to establish a provisional government that would be recognized by the United States and its regional allies.

The insurgent campaign comes as the US is preparing to send as many as 6,000 troops to Honduras for manoeuvres expected to last up to six months.

Rebels repelled: Militiamen in the northern Nicaraguan town of Ciudad Sandino beat off 200 rebels in a three-hour battle, killing 21, residents said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Battle ship arrives: The 57,000-ton battleship New Jersey and six other US warships arrived off Nicaragua's Pacific coast to begin military exercises. A five-ship battle group led by the 62,000-ton aircraft carrier Coral Sea is off the Caribbean coast.



Smokescreen: The aftermath of a huge blaze which destroyed sets at the Paramount Studios in Hollywood, including the sound stage being used for Star Trek III.

## Bizarre start to Pérez de Cuellar's Angola mission

From Richard Dowden,  
Luanda

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the secretary general of the United Nations, arrived here yesterday to a reception designed to impress upon him the strength and firmness of Angola's position on Namibia, then encountered a bizarre attempt to make him stay longer than he intended.

Given a public holiday, tens of thousands of Government supporters filled the airport and lined the streets to welcome him. Banners denouncing South Africa and the United States were suddenly draped across the airport road. As he stepped of his aircraft a little girl ran forward as if to embrace him. Señor de Cuellar's face fell

in embarrassment as he realized she was tying an MPLA scarf around his neck.

Taken to a podium opposite a sculpture depicting an army boot as big as a house stamping on a South African soldier, he was subjected to an impromptu rally: 40 minutes of speeches in support of the MPLA and praising the 1976 revolution in which, with Soviet and Cuban military aid, it defeated its Pretoria-backed rivals.

President Eduardo dos Santos made a short speech repeating Angola's conditions for the withdrawal of Cubans from its territory: there should be an unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angola. United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibian independence should be rapidly

implemented and South Africa should stop acting in support of Unita.

"When these conditions are fulfilled then we will be ready to discuss with Cuba the progressive withdrawal of Cuban forces", said the President.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar had planned to leave last night but according to the Angolan programme he was to have left at midday today, having met representatives from the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) and the African National Congress of South Africa. He is still planning to meet Mr Sam Nujoma, the President of Swapo.

The Angolans had also announced that Señor Pérez de Cuellar would arrive at 10.30 yesterday morning but the

drummers were still beating out a welcome an hour later.

Then at about 12.15 the Soviet Ambassador arrived from Moscow and was ushered into line to meet the secretary general. The rest of the diplomatic corps had been inexplicably dismissed earlier. The ambassador said later that he did not know that Señor Pérez de Cuellar's time of arrival was to be 1pm and he had not expected to be in the reception committee.

The UN Secretary-General is claiming some success from his visit to South Africa and Namibia.

JOHANNESBURG: President de Cuellar believes that the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola should be handled separately from the indepen-

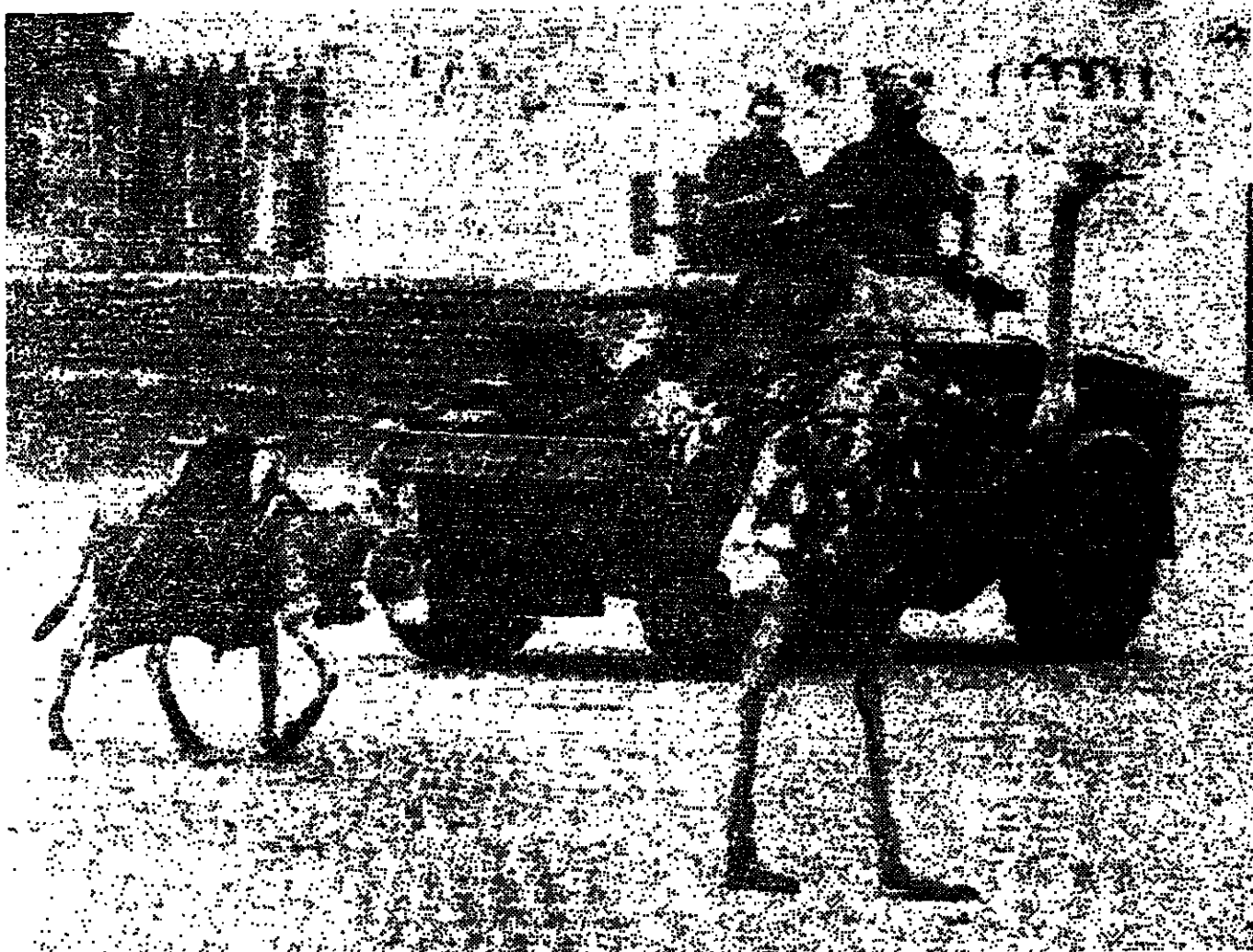
dence of Namibia (Ray Kennedy reports).

"I hate the idea of linking the two things," he said.

The Secretary General repeated that his talks in Cape Town and Windhoek were confined to his Security Council mandate to negotiate the speedy implementation of Resolution 435.

The South African Government views the withdrawal of Cuban forces as an absolute prerequisite. Señor de Cuellar said "it will be in an entirely different context, not in the context of Resolution 435".

Police with batons and pickaxe handles broke up a demonstration by Swapo outside his hotel in Windhoek on Thursday night.



Desert encounter: An unflappable ostrich and a donkey carrying water pass a French armoured car in Massakori, Chad, without showing any concern.

## Chad envoy plays down his recall

From Diana Geddes  
Paris

Mr Ahmad Allam-Mi, Chad's Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, tried yesterday to dispel suspicion that his recall to Ndjamena was linked with Chad's disapproval of President Mitterrand's comments on the possible creation of a federation in Chad or his lack of support for a counter-offensive against the Libyan-backed rebels.

Mr Allam-Mi said his recall, which came immediately after the publication of M Mitterrand's interview on Chad in *Le Monde*, was for "regular consultations" with officials in Ndjamena, and had nothing to do with the French President's statement. He is due to leave Paris on Monday.

Earlier, he had expressed support for M Mitterrand had confirmed France's firm support for the Chad Government against the "Libyan aggressor". There was no dispute between France and President Hissene Habré; the misunderstandings had been cleared up, he insisted.

But sources in Ndjamena indicated that Chad government officials are concerned about President Mitterrand's strong hints that the French would not back a counter-offensive against the key town of Faya-Lageau, and about his proposal for a federation.

Ndjamena — M Charles Hernu, the French Defence Minister, began an inspection tour yesterday of French paratroops facing Chad's Libyan-held northern desert. (AP reports).

## Arab prisoners moved

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

## Israelis find escape warren

In an effort to close off access to a warren of escape tunnels under the Arab prison camp at Ansar, South Lebanon, the Israeli Army has moved all 5,000 inmates, most of them Palestinians. They are being housed in a temporary compound while a permanent camp is built on higher ground nearby.

The Army's engineering corps are working around the clock to complete the new camp which has already started to take detainees. All are being held without trial by the Israelis, who have repeatedly refused to grant them prisoner-of-war status.

Confirming the evacuation of the original barbed-wire compound, built soon after the invasion in June last year, Israeli military sources told *The Times* that the new camp was needed to improve security and provide better winter conditions.

On Thursday night, two Arab escapees who were part of a mass breakout earlier this month were shot dead when they opened fire on an Israeli roadblock in Lebanon's Chouf mountains and three others were injured. Three more Arabs in the two cars in the incident were also killed.

Although journalists are barred from visiting the new Ansar

camp, I understand that the look of permanence comes from paved roads and huts for communal facilities.

The costly construction has added the impression that Israel is preparing for a long stay in south Lebanon after the imminent pull-back to the Awaili River.

The sources said a number of tunnels had been discovered under the evacuated compound, in which hundreds of tents were burnt down or torn to pieces in a riot last month. They also spoke of the severe difficulties facing Israeli guards as military grows among the PLO prisoners.

The indication of these problems came this week from a reservist who had just finished his term of duty at the camp. He wrote: "It is no longer clear who is whose prisoner".

The reservist, who claimed that the Israelis were losing control, added: "At night, you can clearly hear the sounds of underground tunnelling. All of Ansar is sitting on an underground tunnel system. Sometimes prisoners disappear and are found a few hours later, obviously having spent time in one of the underground caverns."

The military sources ac-

knowledge the difficulties but deny that control has been lost at Ansar. They argue that the guards would not have been able to supervise the transfer to the temporary camp if they had not been in control of the prisoners.

Mr Michael Ben-Meir, another reservist recently released from guard duty, has described how the prisoners dismantled handwork kits and welded tent pegs on to their portable cooking stoves to make weapons. He told of Israeli guards being attacked with rocks and "cursed, spat and sworn at" by the inmates.

The original compound at Ansar, a hillside village near the town of Nabatiya, was guarded from watchtowers equipped with heavy machine guns, surrounded by barbed wire, earthworks and a perimeter that carried mine warnings. No details of the extensive new security measures in the permanent camp have been disclosed.

Although repeated efforts have been made behind the scenes to negotiate a prisoner exchange, none has yet come close to success, and the Israelis claim to be refusing direct contact with the PLO. Israel is also holding some 300 Syrian soldiers and officers captured during the Lebanon war.

## Gemayel pleads for unity when Israel pulls out

From Kate Dourian, Beirut

For those who remember the fiery speeches Mr Amin Gemayel, the Lebanese President, made at the UN last year and his moving addresses to millions when he was a young Deputy, his televised speech on Thursday night was sobering. Wearing a dark suit, he faced the nation and appealed for help in his efforts to deploy the Lebanese Army in the troubled Chouf mountains.

No doubt his mood reflected the uncertainty the country is facing as the time for Israeli redeployment nears. As one left-wing newspaper, *As Saif*, put it, Mr Gemayel personified the calm before the storm.

In his speech, the President said: "The hour of challenge is approaching", and called on his countrymen to support the Government's plan to deploy the Army in the Chouf mountains in the event of an Israeli pull-out.

"The Lebanese Army will enter the Chouf with the people and not against the people because it is the only alternative to the armies of division."

Mr Gemayel's speech contained no great revelations or truths, except perhaps his first admission that the country was closer to partition than the Government had previously cared to admit.

Not once did he mention the US or Lebanon's West European supporters, or emphasize — as he has done so many times

before — that the salvation of Lebanon would come through their support.

"You are the state and the state is you," Mr Gemayel said. "The new Lebanon will belong to all Lebanese without discrimination, hegemony or domination. There is no discrimination between one citizen or another..."

While setting the mind of the populace at ease by emphasizing that the Army would remain neutral if it entered the Chouf, where his father's Phalange militia are fighting the Druze, Mr Gemayel gave no indication that he was closer to an agreement to prevent a violent confrontation. The Druze have said that one will be inevitable if the Army goes in without some form of reconciliation.

If Mr Gemayel captured the heart or attention of the man in the street, it is doubtful whether he scored a similar success with his unpredictable opponents, although the general reaction yesterday was somewhat reassuring.

One person who was not appeased was the Druze leader, Mr Walid Jumblatt, head of the Left-wing Progressive Socialist Party. He said the President's assurances were not enough and called on the Druze of the Chouf to rise up against the Army if it deployed in their villages.

## Taking the wind from Malta's sail

From Wigg Madrid  
Madrid

While Malta continued yesterday to withhold approval of the final document which would permit foreign ministers to conclude the European security review conference in Madrid next month, the 34 other delegations were trying to curb Valletta's opportunities for a propaganda exercise.

Spain's invitation to the foreign ministers to mark by their presence in Madrid from September 7-9 the spirit of East-West détente has significantly reduced the importance of Malta's obstructionist tactics. But the problem remains of deciding what conference sessions are to be held between now and then.

An attempt by neutral countries on Thursday night to gain Maltese approval of a compromise formula on Mediterranean security met with a rebuff.

Mr Evarist Saliba, the chief Maltese delegate, said afterwards that his Government wanted the other 34 nations to extend moral and material support for "any initiatives which Malta and other participating Mediterranean states may launch in the post-Madrid meeting period" concerning security in that region. This was rejected by Western delegations as a demand for a blank cheque.

BONN: Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany emphasized yesterday that his country would go ahead with the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles if American-Soviet arms reduction talks in Geneva fail (AP reports).

But he said recent letters to him from President Reagan and President Andropov showed there was still hope the two sides could reach a missile limitation agreement this year.

"I shall do everything I can to influence the talks in Geneva... so that they will achieve a result this year," Dr Kohl said. "And I am not pessimistic," he added.

The Chancellor insisted that West Germany was sticking "to both parts of the Nato two-track decision and we are equally serious about both parts. For me the first part — the negotiating part — is not just any part," Dr Kohl told a news conference at the end of his summer vacation.

## Satellite weapon 'tested by Russia'

Frankfurt (AFP) — The Soviet Union tested an anti-satellite weapon above Munich in June, 1982, according to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. "Secret Western information" showed the test, while not wholly conclusive technically, proved that the Russians were capable of destroying satellites above Soviet territory.

## MP cleared in Montreal

Ottawa — A Montreal judge has ruled that Mr Bryce Mackasey, aged 62, a Liberal MP and former minister, does not have to stand trial on three charges of influence peddling (John Best writes).

He was charged with illegally accepting a \$400,000 (£120,000) loan in return for trying to obtain government contracts for a Montreal machine tool firm. Two businessmen, Mr Robert Harrison and Mr Jean Brumpe, still face charges of attempting to bribe Mr Mackasey.

## Track record

Washington (Reuters) — On a journey from Florida to New York the "Silver Meteor" train ran down and killed a woman on the line collided with a lorry abandoned on the track; struck another lorry that had stalled on a crossing, and was derailed. Nineteen of the 413 passengers were treated in hospital after the last incident.

## Vote marathon

Lagos (AFP) — Nigerians vote today for the fourth successive Saturday this time to elect a federal House of Representatives, the 450-member lower chamber of the National Assembly. There is no voting in the western state of Oyo and Ondo.

## Rain toll

Bayonne (AP) — Four people drowned and six others were reported missing after torrential rain hit the French Basque country. Three people died when their camper was swept away by high water near St Jean-de-Luz.

## Back to work



President José Figueredo of Costa Rica, aged 65, who returned to work yesterday after recovering from a heart operation in the United States.

## Aides accused

Yaoundé (AP) — Two close associates of former President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, Major Ibrahim Oumharou and Captain Ahmadou Salatu, have been accused of "attacking the security of the state" and will be brought to trial.

## False alarm

Baguville, Quebec (AP) — A Wardair DC10 charter flight from Calgary to London, carrying 297 passengers made an emergency landing at a Canadian military base here, after a faulty fire indicator light went on.

## Blast questions

Berlin (Reuters) — West Berlin police have questioned eight Armenians living in the city in connexion with the explosion at the French consulate on Thursday. They were not detained but police examined a large amount of printed material.

## Lima protest

Lima (Reuters) — About 5,000 workers, carrying empty pots and pans, marched on Congress to protest against hunger, unemployment and the Government's economic austerity measures, but police prevented the demonstrators from approaching her building.

## Uganda deaths

Kampala (AP) — Three members of the ruling Uganda People's Congress youth wing were killed when gunmen attacked Bukasa, near the Ugandan capital. A policeman was shot dead while setting up a roadblock near Kyanja.

## Seychelles link

Victoria (AP) — The Chinese Minister for Foreign Trade, Mrs Chen Muhua, held talks with President Albert René in the Seychelles capital on economic and technical cooperation.

## Super spiders

Moscow (Reuters) — A plague of highly-poisonous Black Widow spiders has hit the southern Soviet region of Astrakhan. The spiders, which have killed a number of camels and other animals, emit a person 15 times stronger than that of a cobra.



## THE ARTS

Radio  
Slaving  
away

I suppose many of us entertain the reassuring notion that, in the wake of William Wilberforce, and whatever else may be wrong with the world, we have at least been able to leave behind us the condition in which one man actually owns another as his property. Not quite so, in *The Unbroken Line* (Radio 4, August 23, producer, Jock Gallagher) Adam Raphael was able to give instances not only of practices which amount to slavery (debt-bondage in India, the enticement of jobless American workers into labour camps where they are held by force and without proper pay), but of the present day ownership of one human being by another.

In Mauritania in West Africa, slavery was last outlawed three years ago - after several previous and unsuccessful enactments - and still it has not disappeared. Indeed it cannot disappear for it seems that the Mauritanian economy would collapse without it. Free the slaves, compel their owners to pay them and these owners would quite simply be unable to do so. A few might be retained as paid servants, the rest - amounting to many thousands - would end up on the streets, deprived of any means of support. In such a case, at such a time, effective abolition would apparently be worse than the offence, for the slave's lot is not always wretched: there are good masters as well as bad.

Raphael's other examples, though arguably not out and out slavery, were to my mind more squalid and disheartening because they all involved an element of callous deceit. The Haitian authorities knowingly engage large numbers of their own black people to cut cane for the mestizos of the neighbouring Dominican Republic (who don't stoop to such work) under conditions which the victims only later discover to be servitude.

Indian labourers acquire unavoidable debts to their landlords and are then trapped for life, never earning enough cash to discharge the debt, which may only be the equivalent of £10. We heard a landlord declare that he paid his workers not in kind but cash (as he is supposed to) and assert that they had only told the BBC they were under debt-bondage so as to underpin their claim for government handout. No doubt it happens, but that still leaves a proper question of the landlords reaping their heads off. Not quite the programme Wilberforce might have hoped for to mark the 150th anniversary of abolition.

That same last Tuesday was used to mark although a few days early, another anniversary, the eruption of Krakatoa, in 1883. Anyway, Sean Maffett's *Once in a Blue Moon* (Radio 4, producer, John Knight) was none the worse for arriving in advance. It was a most vivid reconstruction, its pictorial qualities enhanced by the inclusion of archive recordings of eye-witness survivors.

Two of the week's plays sounded quite exceptionally at home in the medium of radio. Tony Flaherty's *Before I am Old* (Radio 4, August 23rd) told a familiar story but did it with unusual sympathy: English Neil on a visit to Connemara encounters Mary, youngest daughter of a local working family, a relationship beautifully portrayed in all its early innocence. Mary ends up pregnant; Neil does the gentlemanly thing and offers to marry her, but the community, represented by the local priest, closes its solid Irish Catholic ranks on the foreigner and, to his amazement, sends him packing. The play was constructed as a flashback in the frame of Neil's later sentimental visit to the woman he had once loved, a visit calculated to destroy all sentimental feeling, the actors (Anton Lesser and Marcella O'Riordan) expertly conveying how each had changed. Fine evocative direction by Marilyn Ireland in Belfast.

On Radio 3 *The Barometer* (August 25), translated by James Naughton from Alexander Kliment's Czech original, included touching, mellow performances by Pauline Lewis and Michael Spice under the direction of Christopher Venning.

David Wade



Richard Gaddes: Determined to buy American

## John Higgins introduces the Opera Theatre of St Louis, the first American opera company to come to the Festival, and its creator, Richard Gaddes

The choice of the first American opera company to visit Edinburgh has fallen on the Opera Theatre of St Louis. Ten years ago there was virtually no grand opera in St Louis. The town, which is bisected by the Missouri, relied for its summer music on "the Muni", the Municipal Opera in the city park which supplied, and still supplies, the usual summer stock season of Porter and Kern, Rodgers and Hammerstein, with a big star in each show. In the winter there is, of course, the St Louis Symphony.

The man who introduced opera to St Louis, and vice versa, in this century is Richard Gaddes, an Englishman who learned his trade at Glyndebourne and then Santa Fe before setting up his own company in the Mid-West. During its eight seasons to date the Opera Theatre has attracted both acclaim and critical attention - the last four have all been reported on this page. The reason takes little seeking from the outset Gaddes has been determined to introduce the unfamiliar both in terms of repertoire and singers. There

must have been a temptation to go for the tried and tested in a city with little or no operatic tradition, but it was resisted. Each year the St Louisians were given a familiar work, a *Traviata* or a *Rigoletto*, but at the same time they are encouraged to sample what cannot be tasted elsewhere.

As with the operas, so with the singers. Gaddes decided to steer away from the hardened campaigners of the touring circuit and instead took a chance on singers just embarking on their careers. Here the background of Glyndebourne and Santa Fe clearly had an influence, because both houses have for long had a justified reputation for seeking out and nurturing young talent. Gaddes, however, added another element in vocal terms he was determined to buy American, although his producers and conductors could come from elsewhere.

In the season just ended in St Louis there was one Canadian mezzo, but the company was American. And United States citizens make up the entire casts at Edinburgh. The choice of

repertoire is also thoroughly representative of what might be heard in St Louis: a concert of Sunday Evening Pops to show off half-a-dozen members of the company (tomorrow), followed by two performances each of Stephen Paulus's *The Postman Always Rings Twice* (September 6, 9) and Delius's *Fennimore and Gerda* (September 8, 10). The first is a European premiere, while Delius's opera, apart from a St Pancras production some years ago, is scarcely writ bold on the musical map.

"What's to be found in the Operatic Attic?" was a *New York Times* heading for a report on the last St Louis season. And Gaddes reckons that he spends quite a few happy hours up there under the eaves. He also thinks that the Edinburgh repertoire virtually selected itself. There was originally talk of Rossini's *La cenerentola*, which Jonathan Miller wanted to direct with Frederica von Stade in the title role. But then Jonathan decided to leave the theatre altogether and that put paid to that. In one way I was not sorry. The

arrangement was for us to sing it in St Louis in English, since that is our tradition, and then relearn it in Italian for Edinburgh, where they prefer opera to be performed in the original language. But that would not have been a facsimile of a St Louis production, which is what I want to present to Edinburgh. So we turned to Paulus and back. When John Drummond approached me I was riding high on the success of *Fennimore*. It was a new style of production and it also reflected, I suppose, my natural tendency to shy away from standard pieces. That was our English connexion. So we then needed the American connexion. The first act of *Postman* had just arrived on my desk and I thought it had a very reasonable chance of being a success.

"Maybe it was an irresponsible risk. We'll see. I'm fully aware that there has been little exposure over here to American opera. And those who go along expecting to hear something in the style of Britten, Walton or Berkeley will be surprised to come across a soft-shoe shuffle in Act II. But let's hope that

audiences will be familiar with the James M. Cain novel, or its film versions, and that they will enjoy it as a piece of drama.

The St Louis visit came about almost by accident. The first choice of John Drummond, Edinburgh's Festival Director, was Santa Fe. But the negotiations fell through. He bumped into Richard Gaddes one day at the Metropolitan Museum in New York and the deal was virtually arranged on the spot. St Louis have not previously played outside their home state, although they were on the verge of going to Monte Carlo a couple of years ago. Gaddes believes that the time is now right for a limited amount of exposure abroad.

"Artistically, I think we have developed and refined a company style and the orchestra [drawn from New York and the Met] is one well used to playing opera. From a practical point of view it stimulates our buying power among young singers because they know that they will come to us with a reasonable chance of being reviewed overseas."

## Concerts

Summer Music  
Elizabeth Hall

Togetherness is a virtue much prized in summer gatherings of musicians, and too often it is assumed that the feeling - comradeship, warmth, and let's have a bash - will make up for the absence of the musical fact.

Thursday's remarkable contribution to what is proving to be an exceptionally successful Summer Music series had, however, every sort of togetherness. A string sextet whose members can scarcely all be familiar with each other gave wonderfully sophisticated accounts of Schoenberg's *Verklärte Nacht* and the Brahms G major Sextet, and even avoided the dict of treacle for lunch, treacle for supper which made the programme at first appear unalluring.

There was a clear identity of purpose between the leader Young Uck Kim and his partner on many occasions, cellist Yo Yo Ma: their playing was intense, though I found Kim rather insistent and unrelaxed. Greater poise was shown

BBCSO/Elder  
Albert Hall/Radio 3/4

The absence of Tippet's symphonies from the concert hall has been heavy; the burden was lightened on Thursday when the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Mark Elder brought No 2 to the Proms.

Whether unfamiliarity was breeding contempt or merely uncertainty as to whether the music was likeable stuff or not, the number of disruptive, ill-tempered exits and entrances from the auditorium rivalled those in the pit at the legendary first performance.

But for those who stayed, the aural preparation of Beethoven was rewarded by a performance which took its salute to the earlier master, sensed the vibrant undercurrents of Vivaldi and Stravinsky, and through it all spoke the name of its

Nineteen-year-old Brian McCarron went through the windscreen of his car after a head-on collision with a heavy lorry last November. He broke both legs, his nose, a wrist, lacerated his face, virtually destroyed one eye and severely damaged the other. The only lucky thing for him that day was that the accident occurred within the area covered by the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, where life-saving techniques, particularly in emergencies, have been extensively developed by more than a decade of the emergency.

Only 1 per cent of patients admitted to Ulster hospitals, even at the height of the troubles, were victims of sectarian violence, but the Royal Victoria sits in the hot spot and all patients have benefited from the advancement of its doctors' skills.

Channel 4's *Trauma* last night, produced and tightly

on the first viola line by the superlative Nobuko Imai, who concentrated all Brahms's effusive warmth into her melodies and gave the strange open-string oscillation of the Sextet's first movement an eerie quality.

Csaba Erdelyi matched her, gesture for gesture, with complete precision, as did Christopher Warren-Green (who played second violin to Kim with restraint and careful blending).

Though there were moments when the group's sense of internal tuning faltered - in the lovely tinge of E flat in the Brahms G major opening, and more oddly, in the simplest variation of the Adagio - the general matching of phrasing and feeling was very natural, the balance unforced. There was heavy peasant fun in the Trio of the Brahms Scherzo, but the finest moments were both visionary: the rippling arpeggios in the last section of the Schoenberg, with cello pizzicati perfectly swept; and the glorious coda of the Brahms Adagio, rising up over a seemingly endless cello pedal note.

## Nicholas Kenyon

composer with clear, often beguiling conviction. At times the joyful vigour of the opening movement, the teasing baroque of the last, were softened by an edge of reserve; but the work's sheer inventive energy broke out time and again in the delicate engaging of the cogwheels of strings and wind, the light spring within each harp-dappled episode, the deft interplay of levels of density.

The tenderness of the second movement was poised between the deliquescent trumpet, piano and harp solos and a balletic, Stravinskian bending of the supple orchestral body as energy seemed contained in stasis. And Mr Elder's eye for detail enjoyed the third movement's pattern of tickling and kicking rhythms - again a little on the safe side of risk-taking but still constantly engaging.

## Hilary Finch

## Television/Weekend choice

were eight days in intensive care. It was 47 days before he left hospital, having lost one eye but able to walk and joke - his humour stirred amazingly early - and with some hope for better vision in his other eye. Doctors and medical students would make the most of it all but, for the rest of us who stoically endured, there was at least the knowledge that humanity can do its best to cure as well as kill.

Alison Sayle didn't really take us back to his *Cosmic Rows* on BBC1 though he did pay a visit to his native Liverpool. There and elsewhere it was mainly pubs with Mr Sayle doing an extended act. He is a very funny man but there was time to yawn. His wisecrack when he forsook pub for wine bar will live in my mind, however: "When somebody in Hampshire drowns, all their previous furniture passes in front of them."

For most of his first day he underwent surgery, then there

Theatre  
Worlds apartGreat and Small  
Vaudeville

Both Strauss's play has had a rough ride on its way to London, and now that it has arrived it would gladden my heart to welcome a work that has succeeded on other European stages as well as saluting the mad courage of Glenda Jackson and her management in launching a large-scale experimental German piece in the West End. On the strength of Keith Hack's production, though, I do not feel I have yet seen the play.

*Great and Small* first appeared in 1978 in a five-hour production at the Berlin Schaubühne, where it was described as an alienated woman's journey through the desolate landscape of West German consumer society. Its method - which does survive on the Vaudeville stage - is that of the expressionist *Staatendrama*, that discards articulated plot in favour of a series of dislocated tableaux held together only by

## Glenda Jackson and tent person

the hero's search for self-realization.

It is not a style that has ever found much favour over here; but one can imagine it working powerfully in the case of Strauss's *Lotte*, a separated wife vainly striving for human contact in a world of closed doors, and finally taking up residence in a hospital waiting room where, like the audience, she will sit forever awaiting treatment.

In the Vaudeville version we first see Lotte sitting alone at a cafe table during a package tour of Morocco where she has not managed to speak to a single soul.

The isolation intensifies when he comes home. Her husband throws her out again; she finds brief refuge in a tenement basement, and then sets off in pursuit of old friends and relations only to meet renewed defeat.

Marooned on a pile of rubbish, she has an angry encounter with the Almighty, and proceeds on her journey to the waiting room convinced

that she is one of the 26 righteous persons of Jewish myth.

Some impression of the surrounding world does filter through: a place where no mail arrives except catalogues, outdoor furniture has to be chained to the concreted garden and marriages are kept going only by ever-growing wardrobes.

But whatever David Essinger's efforts to relate the play to England, the result gives you scant invitation to identify this society as your own.

Glenda Jackson goes through most of the evening wearing a brave, brilliant smile in calculated contrast to her circumstance. She opts throughout for a low-status relationship towards those who reject her.

Her one great outburst, played with the self-confronting cries of a hurt child, is fine emotional acting; but it does not rescue her from appearing simply blind and uncomprehending rather than enabling you to view the events through her eyes.

## Irving Wardle

unparalleled in the annals of British television. I suspect the BBC would not have dared to do it if August was not traditionally the closed season for anti-BBC snipers. But, if it had to be done at all, one must admit it has been done with a spectacular flourish, and the long feast includes at least one good movie. George Lucas's *American Graffiti* (tonight, 11.00pm).

Recommended listening: The Cricket Match (tonight, Radio 4, 8.30), John Rattallack's plucky attempt to convert Hugh de Selincourt's classic account of a one-day encounter on the village green into something like a radio play (odd timing, though, on the first day of the football season); and Liberty Comes to Krähwinkel (tomorrow, Radio 3, 7.30pm), Sybil and Colin Welch's adaptation of Nestor's stage comedy about the Austrian students' rising of 1848.

## Peter Davalle

LSO/Abbado  
Usher Hall

So urging an undercurrent is the Vienna 1900 theme of this Edinburgh Festival that almost every concert has one rushing mentally to the main festival exhibition. There we were in the Usher Hall on Thursday, listening to a performance of Schoenberg's *Erwartung* such as can rarely have been equalled, knowing that only half a mile away in the National Museum of Antiquities rest for the moment a selection of his paintings on the subject and a page of his manuscripts.

All the books tell us that Schoenberg composed his fevered operatic monologues in nine days, from which might one suppose the autograph is one long Beethovenian scrawl. Not a bit of it. The notation resembles rather that neat, precise, little calligraphy of a Webern, and whether Claudio Abbado has seen it or not, he certainly knows that the plunging speed, the variety and the intensity of Schoenberg's expressions depend on the realization being as near perfect as human musicians can make it. The London Symphony Orchestra came pretty close.

I wondered if the score can ever be sounded so surely beautiful. The obvious opportunities for beauty are there, of course, in the odd strands of yearning string music that come like dislocated memories of earlier, more innocent music,

perhaps even of Strauss Waltzes. Mr Abbado and his players duly made these sing. But their rarer accomplishment was to defeat ugliness of sound wherever it became possible, not by muting effects but rather by placing them like stars against a great, distant vault. The menace was still there, in the rattle of low harps, the march of a bass clarinet, the shriek of trumpets, but added to it was an extraordinary appeal. *Erwartung* turns out to be a score brimming over with icy sensuousness, not just a nightmare.

As such it provides all the decor the work needs. No visible scenery could possibly keep up with the pace of performance like this, and Schoenberg's own smudgy canvases are surely not stage designs but only attempts to set down instants from performances going on inside his head.

Afterwards came something almost as uncommon: a performance of the "Eroica" Symphony that sounded heroic but never vainly so. The LSO were in resplendent form, the wind led by delightful solos from flute and oboe, the strings quick in response to changes of colour and texture, the three horns nicely cast as rough diamonds with the mud of the chase on their boots. And Mr Abbado directed them superbly in a manner that looked forward to the splendours of Wagner and Bruckner but kept the comparative naivety of Vienna 1900.

## Paul Griffiths

## Dance

like sugar-icing gnomes in plus-fours; the women have lace skirts and put on tiaras for the finale.

Giving this work on the same bill as Balanchine's *Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No 2* invites unkind comparisons, but what a joy it is to see the latter ballet again, and so exuberantly danced by a cast who find no need to be pompous about its ceremonious choreography.

Merrill Ashley's bravura technique makes the ballerina role ring bright and clear, and she has developed a joyousness to enhance her always brilliant dancing. Adam Luders brings a good bearing and secure dancing to the male lead, but should look at the ballerina, not the audience, when landing on one knee.

## John Percival

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Russian roulette

The chances of the Bolshoi Ballet coming to London next year are as even as a coin toss. Tony Banks, MP for Newham North West and chairman of the GLC arts committee, says it will be decided within a month, strictly on questions of costs, though the thing that most makes him want the Russians to come is the displeasure it would cause the Government. "They have written out their objections because of the invasion of Afghanistan," he says. "I was not very impressed. If they say the GLC should not take an interest in Northern Ireland, I do not see how they can expect us to be interested in what happens in Afghanistan." If the Bolshoi do come to the South Bank, it will not be the usual balletomanes who get to see them. Banks says: "We are not in the market to provide more subsidised seats for people who only complain about their rates". His plan is that if the Bolshoi come, tickets should be allocated to tenants' associations, housing associations, pensioners, welfare claimants, and the like.

● Last Tuesday on a train due to leave Waterloo at 19.16 the guard announced: "We are sorry for the late departure of this train. We have two drivers fighting to take this train out and hope the issue will soon be resolved."

## Beastly

Impressed, no doubt, by our efforts to find a symbol for the European Currency Unit (now to be the subject of discussion at an international conference on the future of the ECU in Luxembourg next month), the EEC has started looking for a symbol of its own. An animal mascot has been suggested for a publicity campaign aimed at schools. The industrious squirrel, hiding its harvest for future use, has been rejected because of its association with agricultural surpluses. The eager beaver is unsuitable because it is the mascot of the Free Quebecois. The most popular suggestion from Commission staff is a sloth.

BARRY FANTONI



'He probably needs more betels and Marylebone station'

## Banging

I rather think the Meat Promotion Executive, who sponsor the British Sausage Bureau, has entered my PHSausage joke competition for which the Bureau's Sausage Time clocks are prizes. The Executive's latest press release claims: "British sausages do not need 'pricking'". After the shattering explosions under my grill yesterday morning, though, I reckon it is still a sensible precaution, at least until Mrs PHS resumes culinary duties.

## End of run

The village which was BBC-TV's *Clochemerle* in the serialisation of Gabriel Chevalier's classic yarn of the construction of a French village *peasant* is turning fiction into fact. Vaux-en-Beaujolais, which denied it was Chevalier's model for *Clochemerle* until the BBC chose to film there, celebrates the opening of an up-to-date concrete *peasant* tomorrow afternoon with a gala fête and ball. Though modest in size the new facility makes an important concession to modernity. It caters for the needs of both sexes.

## No change

The Black Watch were the victors of Waterloo yesterday for the third year running. The battle was won on the playing fields of Werl in Germany, where they are stationed, with the Scots, who actually won their main battle honours days before Waterloo at Quatre Bras, acting the part of the Irish, Welsh and even the English. The enemy was provided by Belgian grenadiers while local Germans, led by their fire brigade, played the Prussians. They were under strict orders not to turn up an hour late, as they did in 1815.

During the run of the 7/84 theatre company's popular show *Men Should Weep* at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, a local jogger tethered a stuffed reindeer to the front of the building with a notice attached: "I am the first in tonight's queue". The theatre kept the beast on to advertise their next show, starring Warren Mitchell. Now, after a two-month closure, the theatre administrators find the animal has been whisked off to the Edinburgh Festival among 7/84's props, and is currently appearing in their presentation, *Women in Power*. "We want the reindeer back", a spokesman for Stratford East protests. "We resisted him, and we were planning to put him in our pantomime". PHS



Top right: Count Alexei Nikolaevich Tolstoy. Top left: Tolstoy with Konstantin Simonov and H. G. Wells in Leningrad, 1934. Above left: Visiting the Soviet air force in 1943. Above right: Relaxing in the country with his third wife, Ludmilla, 1941

# The Tolstoy in Stalin's pocket

In order to ensure the presence of the celebrated writer Count Alexei Tolstoy among her house guests that summer, the well-known society hostess Valentina Khodasevich took the precaution of sending him an invitation months before, in the winter. The count was, after all, a great catch. He was the country's most famous novelist and playwright and a nobleman of high rank, and also the richest man below her ruler in all Russia. In country houses, and city mansions, talented and generous, his presence ensured the success of any house-party, reception or dinner.

"My husband and I," Mme Khodasevich recalled, "invited Alexei Nikolaevich and his wife to come to us in the summer at the village of Dubovo on lake Seliger, where we had a delightful, fair-sized house. For the use of guests we kept a couple of yachts and several canoes. The house was situated on the edge of the lake. . . Generally we crossed in our canoes to the opposite shore, where there was a marvellously sandy beach."

Readers may justifiably imagine that we are back in the palmy days of Tsar Alexander II, when peace reigned from Baltic to Pacific, the

spirit of revolution had been stilled, and the Russian nobility led a life of unimaginable luxury and pleasure. Those unfamiliar with Russian history may be surprised to learn that Count Tolstoy's Elysian holiday was not spent in the summer of 1890 . . . but that of 1940. Twenty-three years earlier revolution had swept away Russia's aristocracy in torrents of blood, and in its place had proudly risen the world's first socialist state.

However, the career of Count Alexei Nikolaevich Tolstoy may serve to illustrate some surprising realities of Soviet society.

by Nikolai Tolstoy

confident of the required attitude, and again attacked the playwright for having "distorted history". He took the hint properly in the third version. A totally new Peter took the boards; a calmly beneficent ruler, devoted only to the reconstruction of his country, quite testical and virtually chaste, and hated only by envious foreigners. In the first version the pathetic Tsarevich Alexei is opposed to his overriding father on personal grounds, but in the 1938 version (the year of the Munich crisis) it turns out he was planning to betray the country to the Germans. All this of course involved conscious distortions of history, which Tolstoy appears to have been happy to perpetrate. What mattered was not to relate his Peter to the Peter of history, but to his twentieth-century successor.

Tolstoy's reward was commensurate with his efforts. He received the Stalin Prize of 100,000 roubles and was enabled to enjoy a lavish lifestyle. In Stalin's eyes to be the apotheosis of Peter the Great conferred enormous benefits. It exonerated the fearful suffering inflicted by a Russian autocrat on his people, on the grounds that this was a necessary sacrifice on Russia's path to greatness. It required a man of gigantic courage, prepared if necessary to sink his arms to the elbows in blood, to drag this stagnant country forwards.

intervened to suggest a more tactful version. Most startling of all was the elevation to generous patriot of the sadistic chief of the oprichniki, Malvuta Skuratov. Clearly Stalin believed that Beria too deserved some credit.

Finally, in his novel *Bread*, Alexei abandoned allegory and gave his peasant Stalin in person as hero. The theme was the siege of Tsaritsyn (afterwards Stalingrad) in 1918. Stalin's unbelievable heroism under fire and cool organization of victory is described in ecstatic terms, and contrasted the unspeakable Trotsky's blackhearted treachery. The story (published in 1938) was so false and fawning as since to have embarrassed even Tolstoy's most ardent Soviet admirers; though at the time nervous reviewers naturally hailed it as his greatest achievement.

Tolstoy's assistance to Stalin during this dangerous period was considerable. After the death of Gorky in 1936 he was considered Soviet Russia's greatest writer. His better works gained international respect as inspired literature. Sustained by his solid prestige Tolstoy's historical novels underlined the inevitability of the communist triumph and portrayed in vivid colours Stalin's two greatest predecessors, who like him had been reluctantly obliged to inflict colossal suffering on the people in order to achieve Russia's greatness. As



Three Tolstoys: Leo, Alexei and Nikolai. In his book, from which this article is extracted, Nikolai Tolstoy writes: "Few families have produced a higher literary talent than that of Leo Tolstoy, but few have descended to one as degraded as that of Alexei Nikolaevich." The book is *The Tolstoy Twenty-four Generations of Russian History 1553-1983*, to be published by Hamish Hamilton on Monday price £12.50.

There was another significant aspect, one which in all probability accounts for Tolstoy's immunity from harm during the lopping of thousands of loyal heads in the late 1930s. Tolstoy had been at pains in his novel to remind his readers that the Tsar's ablest servant had been another Count Tolstoy. Peter Andreievich, Peter Tolstoy had initially joined Tsar Peter's enemies, but after staying in Western Europe returned to render his master brilliant services. But it was not so much this parallel which struck Stalin, but that with Count Leo Tolstoy. The greatest ornament of nineteenth-century Russian culture had been one Tolstoy, and now Stalin's Russia possessed another. The leader's immortality was assured.

The elevation of Stalin-Peter was far from being Alexei Tolstoy's only service to his master. It had not escaped his notice that a far more apt parallel was to be found in the prison of Tsar Ivan the Terrible, who had organized an effective predecessor of the NKVD, the *oprichniki*, with which he waged war on the Russian people. In 1942 Alexei began work on two plays depicting Ivan the Terrible's heroic struggle to create a modern Russian state. Maybe he killed vast numbers of people, but this was necessary in order to overcome the fractious dissent of the boyars and the ignorance of the people. As for the *oprichniki*, well, they were a self-sacrificing group of warriors devoted to protecting the country. Tolstoy's original version had them defending the autocracy, but Stalin himself

propaganda for internal and external consumption it was superb. It touched precisely the chord to which impressionable foreigners responded so well.

Many of the themes and revisions of Tolstoy's writings were directly suggested to him by Stalin himself, and the author was at times ready to oblige by some new convolution of ideas. His services did not pass unrewarded.

He and his wife settled down in "baronial style in a rambling, many-roomed mansion stocked with rich antiques," by the Catherine Park at Detokoe Selo, outside Petrograd (soon afterwards Leningrad). It was surrounded by a cool garden, overlooked by a terrace, where the author loved to stroll on an evening and prune his roses.

Alexei Tolstoy's other house at Barvika was the greatest draw for Moscow high society. High party officials, actors, writers, and ballerinas vied with each other to obtain the entrée. He was after all, an internationally famous writer, bore one of the most famous names in Russian history, and was the only nobleman publicly surviving in the New Year, and on January 10, 1945 his family and friends gathered round his bedside for his sixty-second birthday. Six weeks later he was dead.

It is hard not to believe that the degrading personal role he undertook in Soviet society exerted a damaging effect on his creative capacity. His personal character was without question beneath contempt, reflecting the pitiful morality of many contemporary European intellectuals. There was no lie, betrayal or indignity which he would not hasten to commit in order to fill his pockets, and in Stalin he found a worthy master.

Roy Strong

# My trunk route grand tour

A cedar of Lebanon guards our house. I look out on it as I write. It is supposed to have been planted in 1815 and acts as a mnemonic for the date of the battle of Waterloo but, in another sense, it is the first tree that I ever really got to know well. It has been a good friend and a noble teacher because I have been frantically looking at and planting trees ever since.

It is an even better inspiration to be exposed to the enthusiasms of a genuine "tree man". The late Sir Richard Cotterell, a peppery soul and guardian of a mighty Repton landscape, was such. His eye and mind were all trees. Once, to mark the coronation, he walked me round his estate, Queen's Wood, just outside Hereford. We paused at each tree or group of trees, considered its form and shape, when it was planted, and its rate of growth. There was almost a solemnity about our stately progress.

With another "tree man", Lawrence Banks, one swoops from one trunk to the next at Hergest Croft, exclaiming over its texture and colour with a fervour of aesthetic appreciation more generally applied to an antique textile. It is always exciting to be in touch with a way of looking at things which most of us bypass. For most ordinary mortals, trees are just things that happen to be there. I would quite like one day to go on a great tour of Britain tour in the same way as we visit our cathedrals or country houses. I for one have already begun to compile a personal anthology of favourites.

I would have to begin with the ancient oaks of England, and none for me can surpass those in the royal chase at Hatfield. I was once taken to see them by the late Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury in a hair-raising cross-field expedition to trace the eighteenth-century road that still remains there, a monument to times past when roads actually went round trees. There they were, vast gnarled specimens that must have witnessed many a royal hunting party, and beneath one of which the young Elizabeth I was sitting on the November day that the news came from London of her sister's death.

That, sadly, is now only a stump, so I would have to include another royal tree, the Boscombe Oak, or rather its descendant. That still flourishes, although I have only seen it across the fields from the mount in the garden. The original perished as a result of the onslaught of souvenir hunters avid for twigs and whole branches. I would also have to include the vast evergreen of holm oak at Westbury-upon-Severn,

whose mighty branches are supported from below by props. And the elms of Worcestershire would also have figured but, alas, are no more part of the elegant pattern of Elgar's landscape.

The only fruit trees that stick in my mind are those trained into extraordinary shapes. There is a spectacular group at Powis Castle, first glimpsed from above. They have been tied and trained into orderly domes as exact as though they had been composed with the sweep of a compass arc. At Barnsley House, Gloucestershire, the new *potager* has, as centre points of the vegetable beds, apple trees trained as crowns. And there is the marvellous avenue of venerable, espaliered apple trees that leads away from Cranbury Manor towards great gates and the beyond.

And that brings me to avenues. The majestic sweep of sweet chestnuts down the hill away from Croft Castle would come high on my list. So would the pleached lime avenue at Sissinghurst, Kent. I would add to this the Lombardy poplar avenue planted by the late Duke of Wellington in the house he lived in near Stratfield Saye in Hampshire, arranged in a steep false perspective up towards the skyline and thus seeming to stretch into infinity.

Does the still hedge of hornbeam at Hidcote, Gloucestershire, count? I hope so, as I have a personal penchant for the architectural treatment of trees which must be antithetical to the pure "tree man". John Fowler copied this effect for his Gothic lodge in his minute masterpiece of a garden which would also have to be included. He once taught me how to get mistletoe to grow in the boughs of fruit trees, but I have never been able to achieve it.

But perhaps my favourite single tree is one just outside Stow-on-the-Wold, by which I have driven times without number. It is a variety of *acer palmatum*, a small tree with a crown of leaves which unfurl in the spring, bluish pink streaked with the palest green. Perfect in form, it arises at the side of an entrance to a great house directly opposite the lodge. Every spring one waits for the magic moment when this astonishing beechon blazes once more. I always feel grateful to whoever planted it for siting this rare and exotic tree where everyone who drives along the road from Tewkesbury to Burford over the Cotswolds can savour its glory.

Sir Roy Strong is Director of the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Peter Nichols

# Making tracks to childhood

As everyone knows, this is not the Age of the Train. Not the age of the nightmail crossing the border but the container lorry careering across the safety barrier. The age of the train was yesterday, childhood, another country, and those of us who enjoy railways resent British Rail's lie because the attempt at now-ness robs trains of glamour. For who plays lorry driver? What boy in his right mind arranges motorway pile-ups on his bedroom floor? Could anyone travel hopefully on a day trip to Victoria coach station? Or make a bit of "Pardon me, boy, is that the inter-city diesel"? And who can forget the excursions of childhood?

I remember as though it were last week the waking before dawn for fear everyone else would oversleep, the wolfed bacon sandwich and mug of tea, the last chance to do number ones in case the train had no corridor. All five of us squeezed into the tiny car for a short drive to the local station of Craven Arms, where we crossed the footbridge to the down platform, already packed with other parents and their children, burdened with packed lunch and swimming togs.

While adults swapped weather forecasts, most children looked up the track towards Shrewsbury for the 6.50, all four carriages of it. We wanted to sit near the driver but an officious guard directed us further back.

Now the sun was up, promising yet another glorious day of the kind we seldom see any more. Weeks of tropical warmth had not forewarned the crew, and radiators belched hot air till a father went to complain. The views as we gathered speed enhanced even familiar villages like Broome, Bucknell and Hopton Heath but after Knuckle Hall the 13-arched viaduct took us across the border into a foreign country short on vowels and strong on f's. Llangunllo, Llanbister Road and Troedriweddwen plunged us into Abroad, the balls hardly long enough to read the names.

The next three towns had all become South Wales when the line was built in 1865, bringing these remote drovers' towns within reach of metropolitan hypochondriacs. Llandridio, Llangamarch and Llanwrtyd joined the roster of spelt A shed at one is said still to be full of the abandoned crutches of satisfied customers - a touch of PR to equal BR - and trains on this line literally took the waters, bottles of barium by the crateful to connect at Swansea so that London health-breaks could complete their cures at home. All we saw from the carriage was a great hotel.

After Sugar Loaf Summit, the way was all descent, through a deep tunnel and over another high viaduct with amazing views of a wooded valley. The beauty was almost monotonous - sheep fording streams, angles waving from river banks, bikers on a suspension bridge - but relief came when we reached the gruesome collieries and works

around Llanelli, where an engine at the other end reversed us to Swansea.

Our family was led by its Welsh mother to buy cockles and edible seaweed in the covered market and by noon we were on Rotherlode Beach, paddling in icy water that dried in seconds by the blaze of sun. Another world, where parents climbed to sit on a hotel terrace with pints and Pernods, watching the tide go out.

Did "Pernods" give the game away? There is a very good reason why I remember all this as clearly as though it were last week. Last Saturday's £5.25 return excursion on the Heart of Wales line - 200 miles from our new home near Craven Arms to my wife's birthplace by the sea.

I could not have described the hotel bar in pre-war terms, not with all those chic beach people doing the St Tropez in briefs and bikinis and gold chains at necks and ankles. After drinks we watched a good men's doubles team yards from the sands, visited an aunt, drank lager in the Dylan Tavern on Mumbles front, rode back in an open-top bus along Swansea Bay's promenade and caught our return train at seven.

In one respect, steam was never as good as diesel. Now you can see what the driver sees, watch him changing keys and tokens with signalmen, blowing horns at farm crossings and wish him "goodnight" as he changes trains. "Goodnight" as he changes trains. "Goodnight" with the crew of the Shrewsbury Show Special, so that he can be home in Swansea by bedtime. The last driver told me he had been on the line all his working life, starting as a fireman in the days when they had fires.

There is no logical reason why this line should continue. Butcher Bechming must have looked at the cost - now said to be £2,000 per passenger-journey - and longed to close it; Mauler Marsh tried to but it passed through several Labour seats and just survived. If the bridges start to go or the tunnels give, the axe will fall.

At Craven Arms, lit only by moon and stars, the platform filled again as we all got off. "Looks like the whole population," said the guard. His words rang a bell and some days later I recalled the original. Lt David Tinker, killed on HMS *Glamorgan* just over a year ago, wrote of the Falklands: "It is, after all, only a rock with a village population on it; more people live in Craven Arms." And no one effectively challenges the billions that will be spent on the islands.

Wave a flag, beat a drum and politics becomes the art of the impossible. I am recruiting a band of terrorists to undermine the viaducts and harry the dieselists. Then perhaps they will send a task force and what they have won they will have to maintain. It's worth fighting for, The Heart of Wales.

The author's most recent play, *Poppo*, was produced by the RSC last year.





P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 9EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## A GRAVEL VOICE FROM ETTRICK

Mr David Steel's missive from Tweeddale, Ettrick and Ram-bouillet has put his party in a tizzy. The tone suggests that the post-influenza asthma of which his GP has spoken has not completely cleared up. The content makes it certain that the party's conference next month will be an acrimonious affair.

It was heading that way in any case. Sections of the party are still sore that the joint manifesto to which the Liberal leadership subscribed with their partners in the SDP was over-compromised. In particular it kept options open about the stationing of cruise missiles in Britain instead of coming out against it as the Liberal assembly had done, and it omitted mention of blood sports. So there is a move to strip the party leader of his final say on the manifesto.

Mr Steel has quite rightly made this a matter fundamental to his remaining leader. What matters is not that the last word on the manifesto should be personal to the leader but that it should remain with the parliamentary leadership and not be given to some extra-parliamentary body. With the awful warning before them of what happened to the Labour Party when it fought an election on a manifesto which most of its shadow ministers would have liked to disavow and had to explain away, and with a well-organized move to block the proposed amendment, it is unlikely that the critics of Mr Steel's "autocratic" leadership will win that point against him.

Mr Steel's letter ranges more widely than the details of the party constitution. It enters into personalities. He demands to

know why Mr Tony Greaves has not been up before a drum-head court martial for disgraceful conduct in the face of the enemy. Mr Greaves is chairman of the Association of Liberal Councillors which put out a distancing document of its own about policy in the course of the election campaign. He represents the pavement school of Liberal politics, which has usually been at odds with the party's shadow statesmen.

Mr Steel also demands to know why someone is not doing something about the Young Liberals, cavorting with Mr Ken Livingstone and Sinn Féin, and vulnerable, he suspects, to entrapment. He also has a smack at Mr Cyril Smith for not putting his weight in the Liberal "front bench" in the Commons.

One had supposed that since Mr Steel has so long and so successfully laboured in the vineyard of the Liberal party he must have become acclimatised to the disorderly dotiness that has always enriched its proceedings. Something has now happened to turn indulgence into exasperation.

That something - apart from any change in how Mr Steel personally is feeling - must be the fact that the Liberal party now stands within reach of political power. It is no longer just a ginger group, a vehicle for political ideas on their way in or their way out, a phenomenon of the Celtic fringe, a gymnasium for working out political fantasies. There is now a real possibility that it may come to form a major part of the first alternative to Conservative government.

Mrs Thatcher, according to an

interview she gave the other day, now sees the Liberal party in that light. It is certainly Mr Steel's ambition to make it so. That was the heart of the letter.

I am certainly willing and indeed keen to continue as leader, but only on the basis that the party itself is gearing its efforts to offering an alternative government to Mrs Thatcher at the next general election.

If it wants to ponder about on the sidelines I will be happy to remain a loyal member but not to continue indefinitely as leader.

Mr Steel is not the first leader of the Liberal Party to try to galvanize his membership in the serious pursuit of political power. Mr Grimmond-marched his troops towards the sound of gunfire (imagery aptly presaging slaughter), and Mr Thorpe whetted their appetite with the red meat of politics. But Mr Steel is the first post-war Liberal leader to stand in a position from which the appeal sounds forth as more than braggadocio.

If the Liberal Party is to convince the voters that its thrust and its men are fit to be trusted with a primary share in government it will have to reform its political manners. Responsibility calls for another style. If Prince Hal is to become King Harry, foolishness will have to be banished from the court. The party will also have to get its developing relationship with the Social Democratic Party right. Mr Steel is abundantly justified in trying to concentrate the minds of his colleagues and supporters on these matters ahead of their annual conference. Whether his abrasive way of doing it will go down well or badly is at this stage a question for specialists in the psychology of Liberalism.

Those who support so stridently

## Second thoughts about the Rhine

From Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeech

Sir, General Sir David Fraser has argued (August 19) that the advantages which you ascribe to making BAGR out of the line are illusory. In supporting him, I would go further. Such a course would, I believe, be prejudicial to Britain's security and endanger the peace of Europe.

The political reasons for the British commitment remain of overriding importance. These hinge, surely, upon the necessity to provide the Federal German Republic, as a non-nuclear Power, with adequate security. Failure to do so might well bring about a perception of insecurity in West Germany which would lead to a demand for increased armed strength. This the Soviet Union could only view with apprehension, with the possibility of pre-emptive attack.

The feasibility of raising the nuclear threshold by exploiting the much more effective non-nuclear weapons now being developed may well indicate the need to alter the deployment. If so, some modification of the British commitment may be agreeable to our Allies as well as to ourselves. Until then, perhaps we should re-examine the way in which it is proposed to deploy and operate the not inconceivable naval and air forces available to Nato in north-west European waters for the defence of shipping and the destruction of Soviet Naval air forces if they should attack.

It seems to be somewhat inconsistent, to say the least, to complain of the West German Navy "wasting resources" acquiring an Atlantic capability while expressing concern about Nato's flanks and rear. As much flexibility of sea-air power as we and our Allies can achieve is essential in order to cope with the unpredictable event against which you so wisely warn.

Yours faithfully,  
IAN MCGEECH  
Southern,  
Castle Hedingham,  
Halstead,  
Essex.  
August 20.

From Mr Michael Chichester

Sir, General Sir David Fraser's predictable response (August 19) to your constructive and forward-looking leader (August 17) emphasizes the ingrained opposition which will have to be overcome in any attempt to drag Nato's strategic doctrine into the eighties and simultaneously to modernize Britain's military role in the Alliance in line with developments in technology and weapons, with the changing nature of the Soviet threat and, above all, with the realities of Britain's economic resources.

Those who support so stridently

the continuing and financially extravagant deployment of 35 per cent of the whole British Army (and 10 per cent of the Royal Air Force) in West Germany in peacetime seem unable or unwilling to grasp the strategic and economic realities of the situation which now faces the British Government as it prepares for its next defence "review".

The Soviet military threat is now global and capable of damaging action against Western interests both within and beyond the Nato "area". You rightly point out the dangers of Soviet outflanking manoeuvres and proxy operations for neither of which Britain's Rhine Army is trained or equipped to deal.

Should an attack on western Europe be launched, despite the risks of nuclear escalation that such an initiative would carry for the Soviet Union, the modernization of Warsaw Pact forces, and the increased range and power of many of their weapons would enable them to accompany the assault on the central front with offensive action against lightly defended rear areas throughout the Nato area.

The United Kingdom base, the security of which is vital to enable Nato forces on the Continent to be reinforced and supplied, would be one of the primary targets for such action, which would include air and missile attacks, a mining offensive against ports, and possibly even landing by airborne troops. Yet current British defence policy, as enshrined in the 1981 Defence Review, is to weaken the Royal Navy to a nationally unacceptable level (see your front page article in today's issue - August 23), to make only modest and insufficient improvements in the air defences of the United Kingdom, but to maintain the present West German deployment whatever the costs.

Finally, it has to be realized that with present levels of defence costs Britain can no longer afford to maintain sufficient forces to sustain adequately each component of her historic multi-role contribution to Nato's collective security system and to provide for the security of national interests, whether at home or overseas.

Your leading article outlines some of the initiatives that Britain should take to remedy this situation. When faced with the realities and with constructive ideas to overcome the difficulties which these realities create, it is hard to believe that our Allies would receive them with "astonished concern".

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL CHICHESTER,  
The Mead House,  
Tisbury,  
Wiltshire,  
Burford,  
Oxfordshire.  
August 23.

## Green Man mysticism

From Dr Adrian Flick

Sir, Paul Pickering's sceptical reference to Herne the Hunter's "socialist mysticism" (feature, August 4) culpably underestimates Herne's perennial role in English culture - albeit in his better-known persona of Green Man - as the revolutionary new man, or challenger, of received assumptions.

Popularly acclaimed for his appearances in May Day ceremonies, on pub signs and in cathedrals, the Green Man is no stranger to films. Last Christmas, television viewers had a chance to see Nigel Green play his most celebrated literary namesake in *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*.

That a medieval poem should be filmed at all is proof of the Green Man's power to revive and vivify, and in the poem his role is precisely to challenge the establishment and question its complacency.

Coming forward in time, it is significant that Shakespeare's *Lea* ("fantastically dressed with flowers", IV, vi) should play the Green Man once he has become aware of his

shameful neglect of the people; and that Malcolm should instruct his soldiers to do likewise (*Macbeth*, V, iv: "Let every soldier here him down a bough...") to achieve tyranny's overthrow.

In our own day Gladys Mitchell, Henry Treece, John Heath-Stubs, Kingsley Amis and Peter Vansittart have revived the Green Man for English literature. Few, it must be conceded, have envisioned him in socialist terms; and I myself, as Jack-in-the-Green for last year's GLC May Day Festival, earned only rebukes for irrelevance from Young Socialists present (as well as skirmishes with skinheads). Therefore, it is this socialist, revitalization of Robin Hood. It is to be hoped that a poet or novelist will equally rise to the challenge of giving this folk figure the leftist reincarnation he deserves, sufficient to convert sceptics of all parties to a renewed vision of Herne's centrality to our culture.

Yours etc,  
ADRIAN FLICK,  
The Abbot,  
9 Broadhurst Gardens, NW6.

## Mobility at the top

From Professor J. Coveney

Sir, Mr George Walden's article "On your bikes at the top" (August 5) suggesting the establishment of a British version of the French Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA) is very timely, in view of the changes now taking place in the management of the Civil Service.

However, Professor P. G. Moore has missed the point in his letter (August 11) when he states that we already have parallels to the ENA in the UK in the shape of business schools, such as those at London and Manchester. The French, too, have their elite business schools, which are the true parallels with the UK business schools; they even have an international business school, INSEAD at Fontainebleau.

## Rat and ratings

From the Director of Programmes of TV-am

Sir, it is flattering to be the subject of two leaders in *The Times* in the course of our six short months of life, but alas it seems we can do nothing to please our journalistic elders and betters. When our ratings were down we were addressed as though we were the victims of some media holocaust; now they are beginning to mend we find ourselves transmogrified into a rat. Neither assessment is fair.

In fact TV-am produces more hours of television than any other commercial television company. Of these 21 hours a week, some two hours are devoted to weekend children's programmes and with an additional daily half-hour during school holidays. The nature of this output was spelt out in some detail in our franchise application and thus forms part of our undertakings to the IBA.

Since going on air our children's department has been consistently

an institution of very high reputation with which we have nothing to compare yet in this country.

The first step on the road to a British version of the ENA is to change the rules regarding mobility at the top of the Civil Service so that people like George Walden can enter politics and return at a later date to the Diplomatic Service without loss of pension rights, etc. Such mobility is perfectly possible in the French Civil Service and encourages a high level of entrant to the ENA who is not dedicated to spending his entire career as a civil servant.

Yours faithfully,  
J. COVENEY,  
University of Bath,  
School of Modern Languages,  
Claverton Down,  
Bath,  
August 16.

## Aims of picture gallery at Lord's

From Mr E. W. Swanton

Sir, Reporting on allegations concerning the authenticity of a number of pictures hanging at Lord's you correctly say (*The Times*, August 22) that our display is "nonetheless the most comprehensive collection of cricket memorabilia in the world". Your comment exactly expresses the aim of MCC since its famous treasurer, Sir Spencer Fensholt-Fane, started in 1864 the collecting process which still continues today.

Our object is to present the game and its history, not to rival the Tate Gallery - though several of the pictures whose authenticity is now questioned have been shown there.

The oil paintings in dispute are those collected by the first Sir Jeremiah Colman, whose son of the same name, father of the present baronet, Sir Michael, in 1947 generously donated to the MCC the 52 oils and 50 prints illustrated in *The Noble Game of Cricket*, published by his father. No doubt the cast on the prints nor on pictures of high quality such as "Village Cricket", by John Ritchie.

Others are not given a high artistic (or insurance) rating. In several cases Miss Diana Rait-Kerr, the then Curator, whose work in re-assembling the club's collection after the war, incorporating the Colman collection and furnishing the newly-built Memorial Gallery, won several accolades, expressed in the labels accompanying them her own reservations.

The *Mail on Sunday*, in a long debunking feature, characterized the collection as "to a large degree worthless rubbish", apparently on the evidence of Robin Simon who, with Professor Alastair Smart, is showing in several places an

exhibition with a catalogue entitled *The Art of Cricket*.

These gentlemen in their preface write: "It would have been impossible to write the book at all without long study of the basic collection of works in the Memorial Gallery at Lord's without the privilege of access to the MCC archives, generously made available to us by the Curator at Lord's, Mr Stephen Green, to whom we are indebted for many kindnesses."

Accusing MCC of deception, the *Mail on Sunday* itself deceives. Two eighteenth-century pictures are shown one above the other, divided by a caption inferring that the one labelled "fake" is the one on display at Lord's. The truth is precisely the opposite.

Implying MCC ignorance, the article queries the exact location of a match of 1860 near Charles Dickens' house, Gadshill Place, Rochester, and also the involvement of his 11-year-old son, and repeats exactly the points made in the label in the Memorial Gallery.

Of the 250-odd illustrations of all sorts at present on display at Lord's about 30 pictures are in need of label revision or replacement. This is being put promptly in hand. Meanwhile cricket-lovers will no doubt continue to patronize the exhibition of cricketers at Lord's, as do thousands each year, either individually or in groups - at a cost of 50p, not 75p as stated.

All in all it may be thought that Mr Simon has not played with an impossibly straight bat.

Yours faithfully,  
E. W. SWANTON,  
(Chairman, MCC Arts and Library Subcommittee),  
Delf House, Sandwich, Kent.  
August 25.

## Local income tax

From Mrs Laura Grimond

Sir, Your leading article, "Tied hand and foot" (August 2) suggests that "there is no consensus on an alternative to the rates". But is this any longer true?

On yesterday morning's Radio 4 programme we heard a Tory MP make an eloquent plea for a local income tax, recommended seven years ago by the Layfield committee and supported today by many people of all parties in local government, such as the present convenor of Strathclyde Regional Council and Mrs Patricia Kirwan, of the GLC (author of *Londoners and the Rates*), as well as others in academic circles and financial journalism.

The Liberal Party, at its Assembly in 1982, passed by an overwhelming majority a comprehensive policy on local government finance of which two main features were a reformed system of grant and a local income tax (LIT), while its allies in the SDP also favour it as an additional tax to rates. Amongst those who have given the matter serious consideration it would seem that there is now a consensus that LIT is the only alternative to rates and many believe that it is a better one.

What then is the obstacle to its introduction? It is hardly credible in an age when children speak the language of computer technology which the silicon chip has almost

turned into a toy, that the cost and complication of calculating and collecting LIT prevents its introduction, already found possible in Canada and five European countries including Denmark, whose Kommunes are even LIT collectors. Is it rather that the idea is anathema to the Treasury, who are unwilling to surrender what they see as a tool of economic management?

The record shows that local government has increased its spending less than has central government. Its follies come under closer scrutiny, where it fails in accountability and in the motivation of its electors to act as effective policemen of local expenditure.

There are 24 million income taxpayers but only 15 million rate payers. Local elections, in which, according to the Director of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, only 17 per cent of those who vote actually pay rates, do not surprisingly reflect national rather than local issues. The case for inadequate democracy is not to transfer control to central government, which you, Sir, so well argue is not equipped to carry out the task, but to make it work better by reforming its system of finance.

I am, yours etc,  
LAURA GRIMOND,  
Old Manse,  
Firth,  
Kirkwall,  
Orkney,  
August 3.

## Motorway accidents

From Dr Edmund J. Cantilli

Sir, I have been in London participating in the Institute of Transportation Engineers' fifty-third annual meeting at Kensington Town Hall, and I read your letter to the Editor on August 20 entitled "When speed limits fail to save lives".

Mr Michael Macoun, in commenting on August 17's "disaster on the M4", when "a truck careered out of control across the central reservation", points to North America as a case in point, where the "maximum speed permitted is 55-65 mph", as, apparently, a solution.

I cannot speak for Canada (or Mexico), but I would assure Mr Macoun that, in the US at least, the 55 mph limit, which applies to every state, is not enforced and, indeed, is considered unenforceable. But the solution to accidents of the type mentioned is contained in Mr Macoun's words describing a truck careered "out of control across the central reservation". There is no good reason for a vehicle of any size to be permitted to cross the central reservation. Proper barriers should be erected to prevent this type of accident from ever occurring again.

Yours etc,  
EDMUND J. CANTILLI,  
Professor, Transportation,  
The Polytechnic Institute of New York,  
333 Jay Street,  
Brooklyn, NY 11201, USA.

## Areas of beauty

From Mr Frederick Gore, RA

Sir, Very little public voice has been given to the concern felt for the village of Luddesdown, in Kent, since the announcement that the Ministry of Defence have purchased one third of the parish's acreage and are seeking permission to use the land as a military training area (mimelaying and general infantry training).

Luddesdown is in the green belt some 23 miles from London. It is already classified as an area of outstanding natural beauty and a special landscape area. Part is in an area of high natural conservation value and it overlaps a site of special scientific interest. This proposal is believed to be contrary to the policies of both borough and county.

The Army's need to find land close to existing training areas can be appreciated, but the respect which the ministry owes for ecology and their care of farmland do not in this case allow alarm. To make only one point: there is obvious outstanding natural beauty in the narrow winding lanes with high banks and arched trees (where cars must back to pass). A little unwise improvement can easily destroy the remote charm of a place which is only a few miles from motorways and main roads.

The triangle between Wrotham, Gravesend and Rochester - from Cobham Woods to Birling Gap - is a very special, beautiful and much loved corner of historic Kent. Luddesdown, small and secret at its centre, should be sacrosanct. Such places are easily spoilt.

Yours faithfully,  
FREDERICK GORE,  
Flat 3,  
35 Elm Park Gardens, SW10.  
August 24.

## Missing the point

From Mr Francis Wayne

Sir, Down Under is more picturesque. Examples include: "Slow Tortoise Crossing" (Albany, WA); "Lyrebirds Cross" (Melbourne); "Go Around this Pole" (Kalgoorlie); "Narrow Carle Stop" (no hyphen, Lake Hawea, NZ); "Horrible Bump" (Haast Pass, NZ); "Bends for 35 miles" (Otago, NZ); and even, outside a village south of Perth, WA, "Don't have a bloody crash here We have no bloody hospital".

Yours truthfully,  
FRANCIS WAYNE,  
Eing-Brachidh,  
Lochinver,  
Lairg,  
Sutherland,  
August 11.

## ODD MAN OUT AT MADRID

Plucky little Malta again stands alone, defending itself from the combined onslaught of the thirty-four other countries represented at the European security conference in Madrid. It is a matter of considerable significance that a meeting of foreign ministers next month could provide an opportunity for the US Secretary of State George Shultz to hold talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in an effort to improve relations between the super-powers. But the Maltese delegation appears to give more weight to including in the final conference document an agreement on holding discussions on security and arms reductions in the Mediterranean area.

Insisting on these worthy aims, however, has prevented the participating countries - the United States, Canada and all European states except Albania - reaching the consensus required for the formal signing of the document concluding the three-year Madrid follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). In desperation Spain has now arranged a "political meeting" in September to endorse the final agreement, but unless Malta yields beforehand, this will not have formal CSCE standing.

The strains in East-West

relations have provided more than enough complex problems to keep delegates arguing interminably without introducing the Pandora's box of the Mediterranean and Middle East. Nonetheless, at Helsinki in 1975 Malta managed to insert in the Final Act a vague reference to the relationship which exists "in the broader context of world security, between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean area". At Belgrade in 1978 Malta pressed successfully for a gathering of experts on Mediterranean cooperation to be held the following year in Valetta, but at the Madrid follow-up the Maltese delegation failed to win support even from the non-aligned countries. Neither the Finns nor the Swedes succeeded with their compromise proposals, and in a rare show of agreement both the United States and the USSR have denounced Malta for blocking the conclusion of the conference.

In Malta itself Mr Dom Mintoff's ruling Labour Party is opposed on this issue by the Nationalist Party, which argues that he has no mandate from the other Mediterranean countries to speak on their behalf, and agrees with the general European view that his proposals are impractical. Mr Mintoff, however, en-

couraged by the support he received at the last non-aligned summit in Delhi, persists in his efforts to promote Malta as the meeting place of European and northern African civilizations and to give it an international role greater than that of most countries with a population of less than a third of a million.

The real significance of the CSCE is as an international forum to discuss the observance of human rights in participating countries - an element in the trust without which no genuine disarmament is possible. Yet delegates have agreed to hold a European disarmament conference next January in Stockholm, allowing Moscow to treat it as a separate and more important matter than the discussions on human rights at Ottawa in May 1985 and on family reunification in Berne in April 1986 - to be held only months before the next general follow-up conference in Vienna.

The principles underlying disarmament and human rights are related and should be defended with the stubbornness now shown by Malta in less practical ways. The frustration felt by negotiators at the CSCE is understandable, but for all its shortcomings it is a forum worth preserving.

## SHAKEN TO THE CORE

A claim that parts of Kent and Canvey Island, with its vulnerable concentration of oil and gas installations, could be hit by a large earthquake "invites scepticism, like a report that the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse had asked for clearance to land at Heathrow. There is something millenarian, almost Monty Pythonesque about it. Yet it was the subject of discussion this week in Brighton at that serious forum, the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr Robert Muir Wood, a senior geologist with the engineering consultants, Principia Mechanica, displaying the fruits of his research into British earthquakes since the year 600, ended with a plea for the British, who "still believe earthquakes are about as English as pizza", to take the matter seriously and imitate the French and Germans by establishing a national network of monitoring stations.

Whitehall brims with contingency plans for disasters of all kinds, both man-made and acts of God, but not, it seems, for

earthquakes. A spokesman for the Cabinet Office, which houses the Civil Contingencies Unit, said there was nobody with a set of earphones crouching in a Whitehall cellar listening for tremors. Though the Institute of Geological Sciences, a part of the Natural Environment Research Council, does have a monitoring capability of a sort.

Dr Wood identified a number of earthquake-prone areas in Britain, one of which runs from the Pembroke Coast via Swansea to Hereford. A small earthquake in Hereford exactly eight years ago brightened the pages of an August Bank Holiday Weekend edition of *The Times*, as it surprised a sergeant in the Special Air Service at the Bradbury Barracks, who admitted that his regiment was not trained to withstand such shocks. It also inconvenienced a police sergeant who confessed that it has taken him an hour to console his parrot which fell from its perch. The headline "Earth tremor shakes Hereford Parrot" reflects just the kind of

flippant attitude Dr Wood wants the British to drop.

Certainly, it cannot have been much fun in Colchester in April 1884 when chimneys toppled, church walls cracked and tiles poured off roofs. The phenomenon was taken much more seriously in the last century. The village of Comrie on the rim of the Highlands was dubbed by the Scots as their "earthquake capital". The first seismometers in Europe were installed there in 1840.

But at least until really shaken, Dr Wood's fellow-citizens will not be easily persuaded that they ought to be worrying about the movement of tectonic plates beneath the British crust. They have other things on their minds. If his strictures do find a response in Whitehall, the Home Office's revived civil defence effort might be adapted for post-quake operations. And should the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse land at Heathrow, well, the SAS are trained to handle that.

## 'Jobs' in Whitehall

From Mr R. C. Griffiths

Sir, Your "Whitehall Brief" of August 2 blandly reports that the present surplus of Government economists at economic adviser level and above - an inevitable result of the specialist mania which swept through Whitehall in the 1960s and 70s - may well be converted into administrators with the prospect of filling "mainstream policy jobs". The same solution is no doubt being advocated for the many similar surplus staff in other graduate specialties.

Surely the administrative history of the last 35 years in Britain and elsewhere must at last have convinced all objective observers that these "mainstream policy jobs" in the centre of the government machine require - cannot be well done without - a combination of strong intellectual powers, complete political objectivity, a pleasant personality, genuine motivation for this form of public service and a life-long capacity for self-education.

These qualities can be, and often have been, found in people recruited to the Civil Service for particular

specialist functions, but such paragon are rare.

Let us never forget how vital these posts are, how ineffective training courses are in developing the necessary qualities in those that do not have them, and how carefully therefore their holders must be preselected - as Trevelyan and Northcote pointed out in the 1860s, as Haldane reiterated in 1918 and as Edward Bridges maintained to the end of his distinguished career.

Yours faithfully,  
R. C. GRIFFITHS,  
2 St Albans Villas, NW5.



SOCIAL  
NEWSForthcoming  
marriages

Mr W. L. St. J. Gore and Miss M. S. Collingridge  
The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr St. J. Gore, of Grove Farm, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, and Miss Collingridge, daughter of the late Mr E. Collingridge and of Mrs Collingridge, of Kennington, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, Australia.

Mr R. D. Grant and Miss J. E. Barrell  
The engagement is announced between Robert Donald, son of Mr and Mrs Donald Grant, of Lane Road, Madrid, Spain, and Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Barrell, of Harewood, Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

Mr A. Grant and Miss R. E. Weddell  
The engagement is announced between Alastair, son of Mr and Mrs A. M. Grant, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Ruth, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. W. Weddell, of Bromley, Kent.

Mr E. Jansons and Miss J. E. Masters  
The engagement is announced between Kalvis, elder son of Mr J. Jansons and Mrs P. Jansons, of Peterborough, and Judith, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. C. Masters, of Potters Bar, Hertfordshire.

Mr P. R. Ward and Miss S. de Pauley  
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of the late Robin Ward and of Mrs Christine Ward, of Paris, and Sara, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. de Pauley, of Haverhill, Devon.

## Marriages

Mr R. S. Ledward and Miss J. S. Smith  
The marriage took place yesterday in London between Mr Rodney Ledward and Miss Jane Smith.

Mr R. Harris and Miss H. Payne  
Mr Richard Harris of Hongkong and Miss Helen Payne, of Cardiff, are being married today at the parish church of St John, Cranford, Northamptonshire.

Mr T. E. Pooley and Mrs G. P. Lawson  
The marriage took place on Monday, August 22, at Chadderton, Berkshire, between Mr Thomas Edward Pooley and Mrs Phyll Lawson.

Mr K. S. J. Sutherland, RAOC and Mrs C. J. Pfeiffer  
The marriage took place on Friday, August 26, at Marthall, Kirke, Düsseldorf, of Mr Keith Sutherland, second son of Flight Lieutenant and Mrs Gilbert Sutherland, of Bournemouth, Northamptonshire, and Mrs Claudia Pfeiffer, youngest daughter of Herr and Frau Rudolf Pfeiffer, of Düsseldorf, West Germany.

Christening  
The infant son of Mr and Mrs Peter Demetriadi was christened Guy Peter Michael Demetriadi at All Saints Church, Brandon on August 21 by the Rev Roger Dixon. The godparents are Michel Cousina, of Dalmeida, Mr Jeremy J. Nixie, the Countess of Mar and Kallie (for whom Mrs Michael Demetriadi stood proxy), and Mrs Bernadette Delvaux (for whom Mrs Peter Demetriadi stood proxy).

Birthdays  
TODAY: Professor William Beattie, 80; Sir Donald Bradman, 75; Sir Stewart Crawford, 70; Lady Antonia Fraser, 51; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Gretton, 71; Mr Michael Holroyd, 48; Sir Alexander Johnston, 78; Mr John Lloyd, 79; Mrs Nora Lofe, 79; John Lomas, 87; Mr James Molyneux, MP, 63; Lord Plant, 73; the Right Rev Richard Rutt, 58; Mother Teresa, 73; Sir Charles Troughton, 67; Mrs Andy Turrell, 35; Lord Winstanley, 65.

TOMORROW: The Duke of Argyll, 46; Sir Kenneth Berrill, 63; Sir John Betjeman, 77; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Brown, 60; Justice Kilner Brown, 74; Sir Cecil Clough, QC, 64; Lord Cudlipp, 70; Mr Arthur Dunkel, 51; Sir Rupert Hart-Davis, 76; Sir Geoffrey Hounsfield, 64; General Sir William Jackson, 66; Miss Lyn Kennedy, 50; Dr Joseph Luns, 72; Air Chief Marshal Sir Nigel Maynard, 62; Miss Elain Mellor, 40; Mr Benno Schözer, 92; Sir Thomas Scrivener, 79; Sir David Soul, 39.

Summer success  
The Royal Academy's summer exhibition, which closes on Sunday, is set to be the most successful show for more than 20 years with 120,000 admissions, about 30,000 more than last year.

Science report  
120-mile monster to smash the atom

Batavia, Illinois (NYT News Service)—Plans for what physicists say is the biggest pure science project in the history of Western civilization were unveiled recently in Batavia at the twelfth international conference on high-energy accelerators.

The proposal is for an atom smasher that might stretch through a circular tunnel for 120 miles and cost anything up to \$4,000m. It would be 40 times bigger than the present biggest accelerator which is at the Fermi National Laboratory in Illinois.

A panel of leading physicists who advise the Federal Government recommended in July that an incomplete atom smasher on Long Island be scrapped, and that work instead be done on a bigger, multi-billion dollar machine. European rivals had moved so quickly with construction of new accelerators that the Long Island machine was deemed obsolete.

The machine, which does not have Congressional approval and has not been included in President Reagan's budget, is meant to keep the United States at the forefront of particle physics well into the next century. But its nickname is the desert, since some physicists fear that it may find nothing but a particle desert here of any interesting discoveries.

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## Why justice and peace must stand alone

"Justice and peace will kiss each other," sings the Psalmist as he dreams of ultimate fulfillment, of what Jesus was later to call the Kingdom of God. The Hebrew concept of *shalom*, normally translated as peace, far exceeds the absence of war. It embraces justice and describes a state of perfect harmony, of the whole creation at one with the Creator.

At first sight it would therefore seem right to welcome without reservation the documents of the recent World Council of Churches' Assembly which go out of their way to emphasize that peace and justice are inseparable. Without justice, no peace. And without peace, no justice. In text after text the two concepts are interwoven until they seem to merge into one. The reason calls for some examination and the outcome for some critical reflection.

The delegates from the northern hemisphere (from San Francisco to Moscow, but

excluding most of Asia) were acutely aware of the danger of nuclear war between the super-powers. For them this is not merely a moral and political question. It raises the deepest spiritual issues.

Most delegates from the rest of the world could not understand this. Dr Alan Boesak from South Africa spoke for them when he said that many whose feelings he reflected did not know the meaning of the word nuclear, but they knew what hunger was. For two-thirds of humanity that is the only priority. For them economic justice is not merely a moral and political problem, it raises the deepest spiritual issues.

There was inevitable tension between these two groups at the WCC Assembly. The documents fail to reflect this sufficiently and to wrestle with the implications. All too readily they conflate both priorities without pointing to a deeper theological appreciation of either justice or peace.

The importance of peace and

of justice are beyond dispute. It is equally clear that they are related, but not in the simple and direct way that seems to be assumed. In fact the maintenance of peace will often perpetuate injustice.

The struggle for justice will often provoke war. Injustice, it follows, is a threat to peace. Conversely, nuclear war would make any concept of justice irrelevant. But for the one to be presented as kissing the other in some kind of heavenly bliss is dangerously to make light of some grave earthly problems. Dare I here quote the poet E. Y. Harburg, if out of context? *O Innocent victim of Cupid Remember this little*

verse:

*To let a fool kiss you is stupid.*

*To let a kiss fool you is worse.*

Some of the WCC's rhetoric seems to run that latter risk, to weave justice and peace into a harmonious tapestry when there is little harmony. Justice and peace each demands its own discipline. To equate them is to fall victim to an ideological

myth which, paradoxically, all too readily legitimates war by suggesting that there cannot and even should not be peace until there is justice but that having achieved justice, peace will follow automatically.

Would that this Marxist doctrine were true. It is demonstrably false. The concept that "socialism - peace" is as much wishful thinking of the left as the anti-communist myth that "freedom - peace".

Economic injustice is not the sole cause of violent conflict. The poor are just as likely to fight the poor (as in Northern Ireland) as to unite against the rich. The rich are just as likely to fight the rich (Germany and Britain in 1914) as to unite against the poor.

The roots of conflict lie deep in fallen human nature and cannot be reduced to any single formula, though - and this the WCC Assembly did recognize - they are usually connected with the misuse of power, the fear of losing it.

Recent social theology, Cath-

olic and Protestant, has rather too readily accepted the cliché that development is the new word for peace. In reality it is successful development that can put enough food in stomachs and money in pockets to bring out the machine guns. That is part of the human tragedy. It is not an argument against development.

Yes, ultimately economic justice will make for peace, even if in the short run the opposite can be true. Ultimately peace will be seen as a prerequisite for justice, even if in the short run it may impede it. Meanwhile, to feed the children of the world is both possible and necessary. To prevent nuclear war is both possible and necessary. There is more than one connection. But to confuse the two may be to will and to achieve neither.

Paul Oestreicher

The author is Secretary of the Division of International Affairs of the British Council of Churches.



Heading for the Himalayas: Six young soldiers from the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Engineers, and four permanent staff from the regiment are to explore the Roc Waling area of the Himalayas, which is largely uncharted and not normally open to climbing parties. The group includes Lieutenant Suzanne Kirkham, who is under orders to put on weight before the party sets off next week.

Loch Ness  
book is  
withdrawn

By Ronald Faux

A London publisher has withdrawn a book about the Loch Ness monster shortly before publication, because of legal difficulties. The book, *Hunting Nessie*, was written by Mr Frank Searle, who has lived beside Loch Ness since 1969 and is devoted hunter of the legendary beast.

His book was withdrawn after the leader of the Loch Ness and Morar Project, a scientific investigation into the Loch Ness phenomenon, sent the publishers their private files on the subject.

Mr Adrian Shine, the leader of the project, said yesterday: "We suspected that a libel was about to be perpetrated and took up the question with the publishers before the book appeared. We keep files on all Loch Ness evidence which are for internal use only. In this case, we provided information from them to the publishers."

Mr Michael Bailey, of W. H. Allen, London, said yesterday that *Hunting Nessie* was a story of living by the loch. It had been scheduled for publication until Mr Shine's information was received. The company had decided instead to publish another book, *The Loch Ness Mystery Solved*, by Ronald Binn, who was an original member of the Loch Ness Phenomenon Investigation Bureau.

Mr Bailey said Mr Searle had approached Allen with a completed manuscript and accompanying photographs describing his attempts to unravel the mystery of the Loch.

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Architecture  
A triumph over adversity

Downtown, post-Blitz, neutered Plymouth is the setting for the new Theatre Royal, and while the setting may be satisfactory for a significant, freestanding public monument (which this is), in all other respects it represents the depressing, anti-septic, wide-open space form of city rebuilding, which is efficient and characterless.

Moreover, the new theatre's neighbours are what one might expect in that context; those great cultural monuments, municipal offices and a multi-storey car park.

Plonked down in the nowhere-land of Derrys Cross (and how much more such areas need the attentions of a maverick like Cedric Price than the over-precious South Bank), the theatre is the result of the city wanting a theatre; then a sufficiently large theatre for major travelling companies; then a concert hall; providing a dog's dinner of a multi-purpose building brief of a victim architect, instructing him to resolve the irreconcilable.

The victim was the partnership of Peter More, one of Britain's more civilized architects, who worked on the Royal Festival Hall and was responsible for the first major new post war theatre success story, the Nottingham Playhouse. It was More who, when visiting a severely rectangular and functional building where all the art had been specified and commissioned by the architect in severe and rectangular forms for all the directors' rooms, postulated the consequences of a director preferring a Mogilliani.

So, thrust into a similar situation, where all buildings are neutral, all spaces wide, and all things characterless, what does he do? He does not design a Mogilliani of a building; but he does produce a building of castle-like proportions with sufficient presence to make it the cynosure of neighbouring eyes. The architecture is mainstream modern; no pediments, parapets, tiled roofs or wacky imagery. Not unlike the Royal Concert Hall in Nottingham, the building's nature is derived from two contending parts.

On the other is the contrast between the theatre and the more frivolous part of the building and housing the foyers, bars and restaurants. The former has stern, chamfered-cornice fly towers and walls while the latter has elegant layers projecting, brown-tinted glazed curtain walling.

The contrast in colour and shade is the most satisfying part of the exterior although, it has to be said, that in Mogilliani terms, the Nottingham Playhouse is just that much more romantic.

The main auditorium with its large stage is particularly successful, and every new acoustic method has been used to allow the proper acoustics for each different type of use, the principal technique being that of lowering the entire ceiling to exclude the dress circle and make a much more intimate theatre for the remainder.

The theatre has won the 1983 Concrete Society Award for "excellence in the functional use of concrete, coupled with its harmony and appearance in the context of its surroundings". By strange coincidence, the theatre's cultural neighbour, that multi-storey car park, also received a special mention.

Charles McKean  
Architecture Correspondent

Fight to save cancer unit  
Three separate petitions containing almost 4,000 signatures have been sent to Tunbridge Wells Community Health Council as part of a campaign to save the cobalt unit at Pembury Hospital, Kent.

The council, which is also against the closure, is to form a working party to decide its response to the South-east Thames Regional Health Authority's decision to replace the unit with a £5.9m radiotherapy linear accelerator machine at Maidstone.

Village plagued  
Villagers at Causton, Nottinghamshire, are suffering from itchy blotches all over their bodies, which appear during hot summers. Council health officials have begun an investigation, but say they are mystified.

Sight regained  
Mrs Lilian Allison, aged 56, of Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire, has suddenly partly regained her sight after 14 years of blindness and three weeks of severe headaches.

Royal pickings  
The Queen has opened her fruit farm at Sandringham to allow the public to pick their own blackberries, which are being sold at 25p a pound.

## Harrods takes to the road

A £170,000 air conditioned coach bearing the distinctive green and gold Harrods livery moved among the London traffic like a salmon among sticklebacks on the first day of the store's de luxe sightseeing service yesterday.

It came one of the sights of London itself in Trafalgar Square people stopped feeding the pigeons and looking up at Nelson's Column to watch its progress into the Strand.

It is one of two observation coaches that will carry 76 passengers on a two-hour trip beginning and ending at Harrods. The buses are owned and operated by Eurocare Travel Limited, based in Richmond, Surrey. The company says that for their £10 seats passengers get "An awful lot of coach."

The coach is air conditioned. A digital gauge on the driver's console gives the temperature inside and outside the bus to allow the driver to maintain a balanced atmosphere.

There is also a device for measuring the level of exhaust fumes outside the coach, when it is caught in traffic. If it registers fumes above a certain level, the air conditioning system ceases to draw air in and instead cleans and "scrubs" the air inside before recirculating it.

As well as free iced orange juice there is free tea and coffee, of the powdered variety. There is also Pears soap and a nailbrush in the small lavatory.

The coach, made by Neoplan, of Stuttgart, is of a standard design but finished to Harrods' own specifications, with green and gold upholstery, carpets, reclining seats, individual overhead lights for each passenger and a stewardess call button by each pair of seats.

As the passengers glide past sights such as St Paul's, the Houses of Parliament and Marble Arch, they can plug headphones into taped commentaries in any of eight languages.

There were only 14 passengers on yesterday's lunchtime trip, but the store is confident of the success of the new venture and has planned eight trips a day.

The Harrods bus: opulence in green and gold.

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The driver's console with temperature gauge and multilingual tapes.

Latest wills  
Drinks all round at village pub

Mr Kenneth William Ireland, of Manchester, Warwickshire, left estate valued at £429,839 net. After other bequests, he left £100 to the landlord of the Plough Inn in the village to buy drinks for regular lounge bar customers for two hours on the first anniversary of his death.

Mrs Kathleen Mary Ross Bowyer, of Shoreham, West Sussex, left estate valued at £129,732 net. After other bequests, she left half the residue to the Paralympic Games.

Other estates include Yair Sedick, unpaid; Ashken: Mr Laurence Handley, of Mill Hill, north-west London, died on August 24 in London at the age of 56.

OBITUARY  
MAJOR-GEN D. WIMBERLEY  
Commander of 51st Highland  
Division in North Africa and Sicily

Major-General Douglas Wimberley, CB, DSO, MC, one of the best-known figures of his day in Scotland, partly because of his engaging personal eccentricities, but chiefly because of his renowned leadership and panache as commander of the 51st Highland Division throughout the campaigns in North Africa and Sicily in the war of 1939-45, died yesterday. He was 87.

Wimberley's tenure of that command was a notable instance of the man mauling the hour, and the almost legendary reputation of the division owed much to himself.

Douglas Neil Wimberley was born on August 15, 1891, son of Colonel Campbell Wimberley, also of the Cameron Highlanders, for which regiment the younger Wimberley inherited a passionate loyalty. Educated at Wellington, Cambridge and Sandhurst, he was commissioned in 1915, and fought at Loos, the Somme, Ypres, Cambrai and St Quentin, being severely wounded and winning the MC.

After service in North Russia in 1919 with the Machine Gun Corps, he became adjutant of his regiment, passed the Staff College, and saw further active service as a brigade major of Gurkhas on the North-West Frontier in 1930. He commanded the 1st Camerons in France in 1939-40, and in 1942 took the reconstituted Highland Division to the Middle East as its commander.

The division was eager to exact retribution for the disaster which had befallen its predecessor at St. Valery in June, 1940, when the bulk of it, their ammunition exhausted and evacuation impossible, had been forced to surrender under Victor Fortune (whose defiance of his German captors during five long years of imprisonment was to earn him an unprecedented knighthood).

The quality of each battalion was of the highest, but Wimberley was the personification of the whole. His policy, usually known to every man in the division, his nickname was "Tartan Tam". In every attack, in every advance, along the whole length of North Africa from El Alamein to

Enfidaville, he was always up forward, urging weary men to a final effort, and it was remarkable that he was only once wounded.

The division was engaged in almost every action of the campaign; and Wimberley, himself maintained that the toughest of them all was that of Wadi Akarit. It lasted only a single day, that of the April 6, 1943, and cost the division heavy casualties, but it detached the Camerons from almost their last handhold on Africa.

The Sicily landings were made on July 10, and the capture of the island was completed on August 14, one year and two days after the Highland Division disembarked at Suez. It was in the Sicily campaign that he won the DSO and was appointed CB.

In 1943 Wimberley was appointed to command the Staff College at Camberley, and in 1944 became Director of Infantry. Two years later, he retired at his own request to become Principal of University College, Dundee, a post which he held for eight years before retiring to Coupar Angus in Perthshire. He was for six years Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod in the Order of the Bath, and for 10 years Colonel of his Regiment; and he received honorary degrees from the universities of Aberdeen and Dundee.

He married in 1925 Myrtle, daughter of Captain F. L. Campbell of Achalader, and their son who followed him into the Cameron Highlanders, and a daughter, survive him.

MISS M. B. JAMESON

A correspondent writes:  
Skaters and Carthusians alike will hear with regret of the death on August 20 of a remarkable woman who was only a few months from her 100th birthday.

Margaret Bland Jameson was born in Heywood, Lancashire, on December 31, 1883. In 1912 her brother, the Rev Edward M. Jameson, invited her to join him at Charterhouse where he was a housemaster and chaplain. From 1922 to 1929 she was matron of the House of Bodelites, and among the boys she knew at the school during her 17 years there were the actor Richard Gough, the poet Robert Graves, Sir Thomas Burgess (later Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Patrick Wilkinson (later Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge), the singer Ian Wallace, and Richard Murdoch of "Jock Binding in the Marsh".

She left Charterhouse in 1929 and, enjoying variety, undertook an extraordinary series of jobs - in a language institute in Bonn, secretary to a society lady, a spell with the YWCA, postal censor in the Second World War, case-worker with the Czech Refugee Trust Fund. After the war she briefly ran a nursery school in Sussex, and then for a number of years looked after her niece Joan, a

victim of multiple sclerosis.

Known universally as "Bland", to nine-year-olds and septuagenarians alike, she lived a life of service to others. But she knew how to enjoy herself too, and one of her favourite occupations was ice figure skating in the historic English style. After childhood experiences in 1895 on a frozen meadow in Leamington Spa, she learned to skate properly in Switzerland in the Edwardian years.

Joining the National Skating Association in 1906, she passed its English-style gold medal proficiency test, and later became a judge of tests and championships. She officiated until she was in her 90s, never losing her acuteness of mind and appreciation of the finer points of style. She was much gratified in 1982 when the NSA appointed her and the 1980 Olympic champion Robin Cousins honorary life members, and they received their certificates at the same ceremony at Wembley Arena.

She maintained her interest to the last, being an enthusiastic supporter of the new Oxford Ice Club. A few months ago, her autobiography was privately printed, entitled with an apt quotation from Tennyson's "Ulysses": *The Long Day*, 1883-1983.

CAPTAIN JUAN ECHEVARRI, RN

Captain Juan Addison Victor Echevarri, RN, died on August 23 at the age of 86. He took an early interest in wireless telegraphy and eventually became Secretary to the Admiralty Wireless Telegraphy Board, in which capacity he signed the first licence permitting the British Broadcasting Corporation to broadcast. He was a personal friend of Marconi, and was a radio "ham" in his youth.

After the Second World War he turned to farming. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Lady Harding of Petherton, wife of Field Marshal Lord Harding, GCB, CBE, DSO, MC, died on August 25. She was 97. Mary, daughter of Wilson Roche, JP, of Kimsford, Cheshire.

Sir George Leeds, Bt, died on August 24 in London at the age of 56.

## MR W. CARRINGTON

Mr William Preston Carrington, a West Indian millionaire investor who with loans helped thousands of blacks to move into many formerly all-white areas of Brooklyn early in this century, died in Brooklyn, New York, on August 21. He was 97.

Carrington was born in Barbados, one of six children of a police officer. He migrated to the United States in 1904 and tried several small business ventures, including a school of ballroom dancing in Boston.

Later he and his younger brother, Ethelbert McDonald Carrington, bought properties, often through white associates acting as fronts, in areas of Brooklyn that were then closed to blacks, such as Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, East New York and Williamsburg.

Carrington made several attempts to encourage black people to take an interest in him. His only child, Mr Carmel Carrington-Mann, New York State Public Service Commissioner.

Deaths: Mr Desmond Everest, consultant of Maidstone, Kent £387,479

Ench: Mrs Hildegard Helene Johanna, of Petworth, West Sussex £312,759

Hendon: Mr John, of Trystall, West Midlands £201,411

Keller: Mr Samuel, of Hampton, London £754,198

Neave: Mr Hugh Alexander Stringer, of Langley, Hertfordshire £244,851

Nemes: Mr Henry Philip, of Thorpe Bay, Essex £216,517

Wills: Mrs Edith Louisa, of Barnstaple, Devon £251,908

Waltham: Joseph, of Nottingham £206,008

Wills: Mr Graham, of Exeter, Devon £233,364

Wills: Mrs Ruby Alice Florence, of Weybridge, Surrey £233,040



**DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE TO WIN**  
**A FORD SIERRA:**  
**SEE PAGE THREE**

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**7, 8**  
**Critics' Choice of Music, Dance and Films; Films on TV; Bridge; Chess; Family Life on back to school; and The Week Ahead**

27 AUGUST - 2 SEPTEMBER 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Ronald Faux finds the acceptable face of hang-gliding, a sport which has made great strides towards improving its safety record

## Easy glider

Sunday morning in Rochdale and the early sun is trying to melt the empty car park outside the Tesco supermarket. A small group of student hang-glider pilots - local lads of several sizes and shapes and walks of life who share a Daedalus urge - waits for its chief flying instructor to turn up.

Car roof-racks are loaded with the bright cocoons of furled aircraft that overlap bonnet and boot. Tony Delaney arrives. He is a wiry, fair-haired man, with an enthusiasm for leaping off hillsides supported only by a few square feet of billowing sailcloth. He also has the patience and perseverance to pass on that ability safely to others. But not today.

He gives the sky a critical look, sniffs the air and looks pessimistic. Not a breath of breeze is stirring in the centre of Rochdale. "Sorry lads, flying's off today. There's no lift", he announces. No one protests. They accept that without a reasonable rush of air, trying to hang-glide is as pointless as sailing down a sand dune.

The others disperse, but I stay for my first lesson in the car park. Mr. Delaney and his assistant, who is about to train as a fighter pilot in the RAF, rig up what resembles an aluminium gibbet. I slip on a harness of straps, lift my legs and dangle there.

Tony Delaney directs my hands to a large aluminium triangle on the simulator and describes how I should shift my weight from side to side to make the glider turn. "Look ahead", he instructs, and I fix my sights intently on a shrub 40ft away. I try to imagine myself prone beneath the elegant sweep of a delta wing with the world swirling beneath me, but it is difficult.

The Northern School of Hang-Gliding normally teaches its pupils on Lobstone Moor, a few miles out of town. Tony Delaney's opinion about flying conditions was confirmed when we got there. A pupil from the school waited at the bottom of the hill disconsolately. It was a hopeless day, he said. He had made a couple of flights but had come down the hill like a rock. "I gave up because the fracture in my foot is not properly healed yet."

A hang-gliding accident? Not really. He had found lugging his folded machine to the hilltop such hard work that he had taken up jogging to get fit. He was out jogging when he tripped up and broke his foot.

He insisted that hang-gliding was a perfectly safe sport - even the insurance companies now accepted that as a fact, and they were shrewd judges.

Even so, I asked, the human leg was surely never designed to double as an aircraft undercarriage? Nonsense, had I ever seen a bird with fat legs? The secret was to land with such gentleness that the strain would be no more than stepping off a slow-moving bus.

Gerry Breen, one of the foremost hang-gliding and light aviation pioneers in Britain, admitted that there was a danger in the early days of the sport but times had changed. He remembered launching himself off hillsides strapped to the most chilling contraptions made from bamboo, string, polythene and Sellotape. Hang-gliders were now highly developed aircraft, stable and rugged despite their looks. They could ride the wind securely and climb to 8,000 ft or more.

Eventually, when the wind pipes up on Lobstone Moor, I will continue my training with a thorough briefing in aerodynamics, and the theory of how these delta-shaped aircraft, an early spin-off from the American space programme, actually fly. I will be taught how to rig the glider and allowed to make a few tentative hops off the ground.

From there a student progresses to tethered flight. He is strapped to the glider, which is flown like a kite with three control ropes held by instructors on the ground. The trainee learns the subtleties of controlling the machine until the wing-tethered glider is removed to allow more rope. Finally the machine is freed for the first solo flight.

Hang-gliders are directed and controlled as the pilot shifts his body weight relative to the wing. Tony Delaney said: "The best way is to imagine that the aircraft is an extension of your body. With practice the amount of control becomes very precise." It makes free flying safe and feasible even in a country crowded with rooftops and tall trees, glasshouses and thorn hedges, air-space restrictions and volatile weather.

People of reasonable nerve, balance and coordination who keenly want to fly are usually untethered and making their first downhill solo after three days' training, although gusty weather can cause delay. Within five days the student may have qualified as a "Pilot One", fledge with a lot to learn.

Tony Delaney says: "We may lose contact at that point. All students are obliged to become members of the British Hang-Gliding Association (BHGA).

and when they leave the training school they usually join their local club. They fly on their local hills under the guidance of their club training officer."

There are some crucial manoeuvres to master. The circle turn is often a sensitive one. Flying into the wind a hang-glider is relatively easy to control, but downwind the aircraft accelerates and loses altitude rapidly.

Further progress extends to ridge soaring, riding the thrust of air as it strikes the edge of a hill, or circling in the bubbles of warm air that form thermals for extended flights. Finally, there is the challenge of cross-country flying, feasible on high-performance machines. The British record set last year by Robert Calvert of Preston is around 112 miles.

There are some 3,500 hang-glider pilots in Britain, a small minority of whom take part in the international circuit of competitions. These are the ultimate challenge in the sport, and British pilots have won a dominating position in spite of Britain's relatively low hills and restricted air space.

It is easy to accept that hang-gliding is an exhilarating sport and the closest to true flying, but is the risk justified? According to Mr Barry Blone, principal executive officer of the BHGA, as an adventure sport

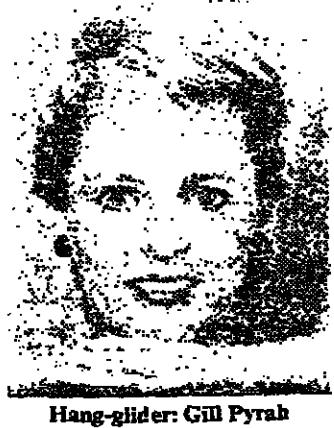
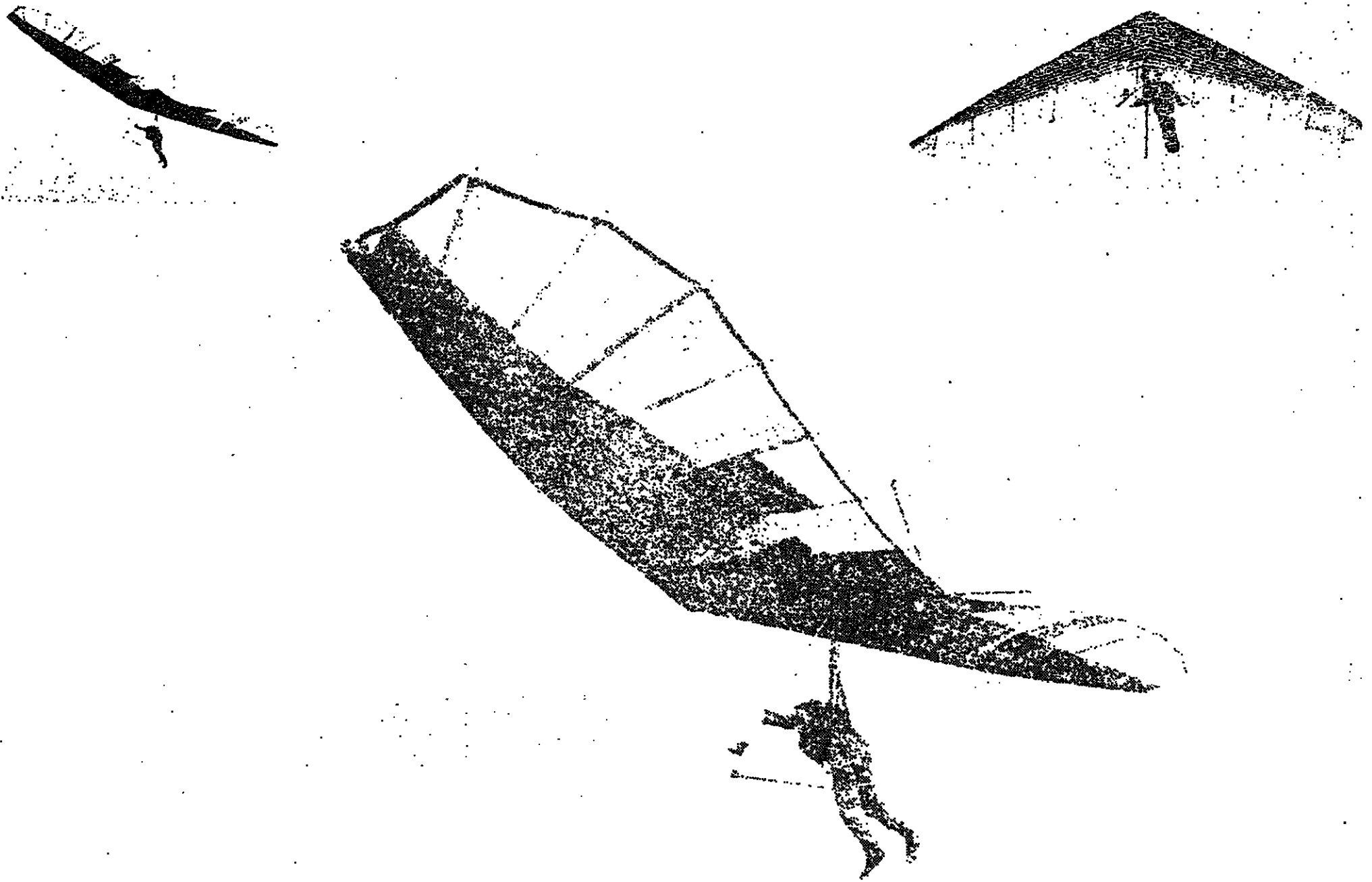
hang-gliding is less risky than any other. In the last two years there have been five fatal accidents. Five years ago, with half the number of pilots spending less time in the air, 18 people died in a year.

The agreement between the BHGA and the manufacturers of hang-gliders to sell aircraft only to the holders of pilot certificates is not legally binding but is strictly followed. According to the BHGA, 95 per cent of hang-gliding accidents can be attributed to pilot error. The most vulnerable pilots appear to be those who have qualified as Pilot Ones then joined a club where the training facilities are less well organized.

The most dangerous point occurs when a pilot allows his aircraft to go too slowly when the wind is blowing from behind. The hang-glider speeds up rapidly over the ground, but the actual rush of air over the wings may not be enough to keep the aircraft aloft. A downwind stall then happens, and if the aircraft is less than 100ft from the ground, recovery is impossible. A crash is inevitable.

There are very few cases on record in recent years of aircraft failure. Two accidents have happened which were caused by premature deployment of a parachute designed to bring both pilot and machine safely to earth if the hang-glider should

Up on the Downs with the wind in their favour: Members of the Southern Hang-Gliding Club hang fast and loose on their flights at Firt Beacon in Kent



Hang-glider: Gill Pyrah

## Woman in the sky with no hang-ups

It was a short film I saw that started it, as I remember. Wobbly shots from a camera strapped to the frame of a hang-glider recorded every lift and swoop and breathtaking turn over tree tops and along mountain ridges. It was an old film and the muffled hang-gliders - kites as their familiar name then - could do little more than fly down from a hill.

Even so, I had to do it. Now, I'm not sporty. Team games always left me cold - or far too hot. In the summer, tennis courts were for lounging round in whites, with streaky, tan-painted legs. Girlfriends could beat me easily. That was ignominy enough. But boys had the unfair advantage of build, and I could find no pleasure in giving them the chance to prove me inferior. But this hang-gliding looked beautiful.

By luck, we arrived at the Welsh Hang Gliding Centre at Crickhowell on the first good flying day they had had for weeks, so our instructors abandoned the beginners' day of theory and took us straight up the hillside. We struggled to gain control of a contraption which, weighing 60lb or so, was yards wide and flitted wilfully with every passing breath of wind. The wind, that day, became so strong we could tether the gliders to the ground and they flew straight up, like kites.

Gerry Breen (our hero) was bursting to try his brand new glider. The evening wind was strong enough for it to carry two. Being female, so relatively light, the flight was mine. (Don't knock the system when it's with you.)

Green-black storm clouds were orange-lined and rolling away as the sun began to set. We moved to the hillside and simply stepped off. As easy as

that. There was a surge of power as the wing inflated and the nose fought for equilibrium with the head wind. The sudden speed was surprising, exhilarating. I was flying. Adrenaline beamed to the brain. I was as high as a kite.

In the next days I learned - too late to be disenchanted - that it does take strength to carry the thing up a hill, but only until you have picked up the trick of holding the wires and letting it "fly" itself back up. Weakness and laziness were good teachers. The first solo steps and few yards in flight were full of dizzying, unspecific apprehension. But it seemed to me that the men appreciated the chances of broken backs or crushed skulls more than most of the women: only one was too scared to leave the ground.

Indoors, taking lessons in the theory, I cursed past schools. Why didn't I - or the other females - know about air pressure and how it caused a right-shaped wing to fly? We had no vocabulary of vectors or sink and lift or thermals. But in our ignorance, we had no fear of flying.

Jes Flynn, who is at the centre this year, says 50 per cent of the inquiries about courses come from women. Very few book up - only one in two months, this summer. He reckons that only one in 10 women who learn, stick with the sport; perhaps one in five men

do. Pressed to give an explanation for the discrepancies, Jes answered: money, muscle and motor cars. Does he notice any gender difference in attitudes to flying once they are there? "Women", he says, "come along for the aesthetic airy freedom side of things. Guys tend to be more into the gang-no Red Baron stuff."

Of the handful of women who are internationally known as hang-glider pilots, Judy Leden is the best in Britain; her fans say the world. She took it up in 1979, and within weeks became so obsessed that she left university to take a job - any job - that would keep her in petrol and gliders. On her first flight, she reports that she giggled all the way down, and for the first few months she knew there would always be a rush of adrenalin. But now, when she spends every weekend flying, it's more low-key and rarely frightening.

In July, Judy beat the both-sex distance record of 139 miles by flying 147 miles in a Californian desert. The record was taken from her the same day, so hers became the "ladies' distance" record. It does not seem to matter. Judy is often the only woman flying from a site, but it is a matter of indifference to her and, she thinks, to other fliers. It is not a macho sport; strength is not important, skill is.

Gill Pyrah

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Ivan Barnes recommends that the traveller in Syria ignores the present and rejoices in the past

## With open eyes on the road from Damascus

Three hours' drive from Damascus, north-east across the Syrian desert, lies Palmyra. The journey gives interesting glimpses of the desert's occupants. They seem to be of just two categories, both migratory. The Beduin are there with their old, familiar flocks and tents and their modern vehicles. The Syrian army also has modern vehicles and more besides.

The one group tends to be sheep, the other its Soviet weaponry, with similar lack of haste and with apparent disinterest. I suspect that I got a sharp picture of today's Syria through that car window as at any time during my week in the country.

Palmyra, the city of the palms, is yesterday's Syria. It is the spectacular ruin of a civilization that reached its peak in the second and third centuries A.D. It was brutally snuffed out by the Romans when its inhabitants, and particularly its ambitious queen, Zenobia, got too big for their sandals.

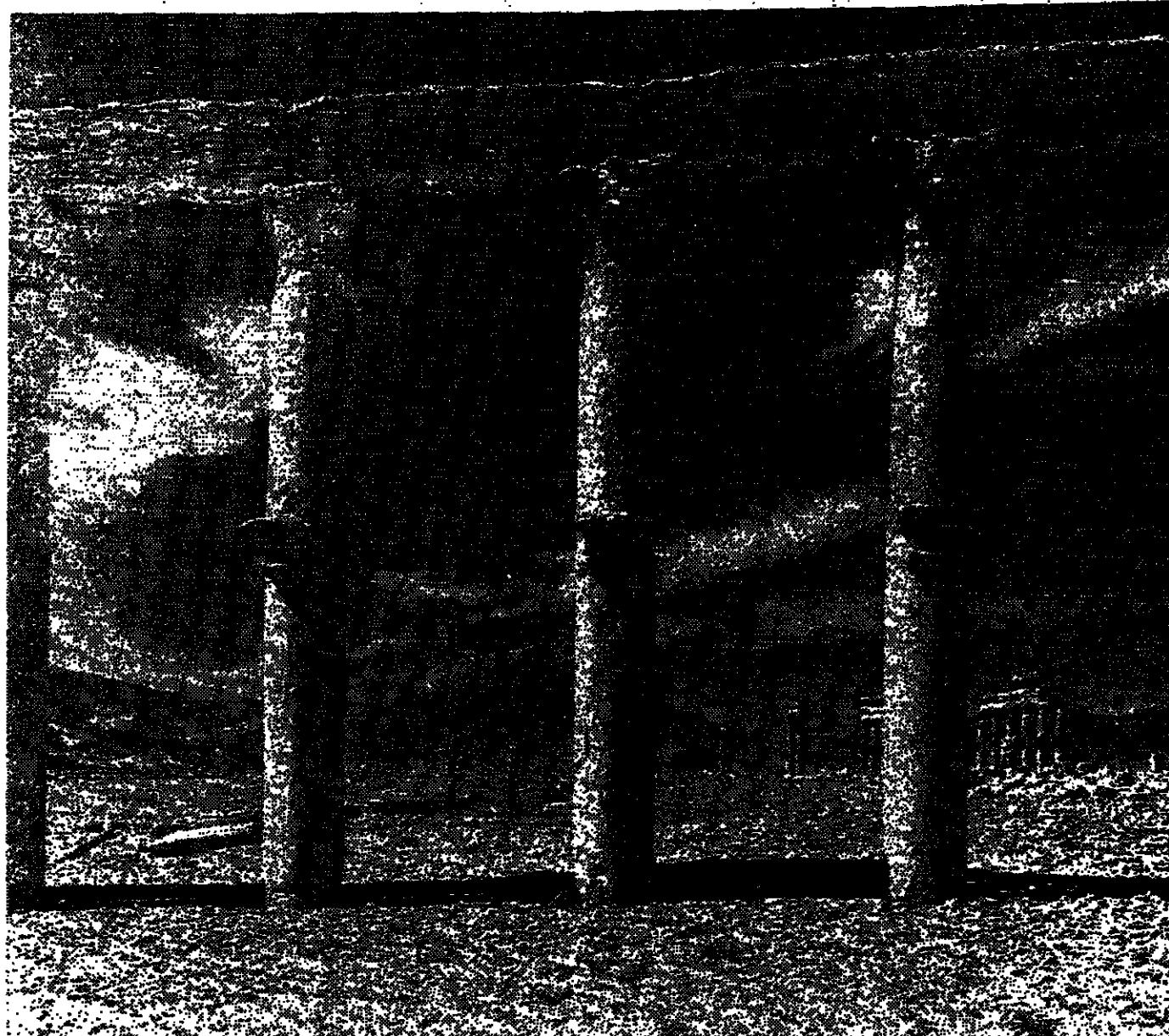
Here, in a hollow in the middle of the desert, is a clear, slightly sulphurous spring, the *Ajqa*. From the spring came an oasis and from the oasis came, eventually, Palmyra. The city prospered because it was an ideal stopping place on the ancient caravan routes. Palmyra's rich merchants owned ships, depicted in carvings here, in the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The city outlasted its great rival to the south, Petra, in present-day Jordan.

What has so far been uncovered and reconstructed makes a large and impressive site, crammed with colonnades, temples, tombs, a triumphal arch and a beautiful theatre. The time to view the site as a whole is at sunrise or sunset, from the high ground to the west or from amid the ruins themselves. The best spot is probably from the hill where stands a seventeenth-century castle, which dominates the area and constantly broods above you as you wander among the sandstone pillars.

There is so much to see that you should not consider staying at Palmyra for less than two nights. That gives the minimum of dawdling and dusk to choose from and the minimum of time to sense the fascinations of the place.

My group visited Palmyra's museum, interesting enough in itself but made more so by a chat with Khaled Assad, its director. He is 'Palmyran' by birth, jovial and enthusiastic. He brings the whole place to life and relishes the thought that his own town, all those centuries ago, for a moment could claim to be the richest city in the world.

A large area of the site has yet to be excavated, and it was fascinating to watch the director handling, explaining and speculating upon some artefact that had been unearthed that very morning. Syria is said to contain some 3,000 historic sites. They are not all Palmyras, but I do not argue with the



Underneath the arches: Classical pillars frame the seventeenth-century Turkish castle at Palmyra, 'City of Palms' once a prosperous oasis; Bab-Al-Makham gateway in Aleppo (top right)

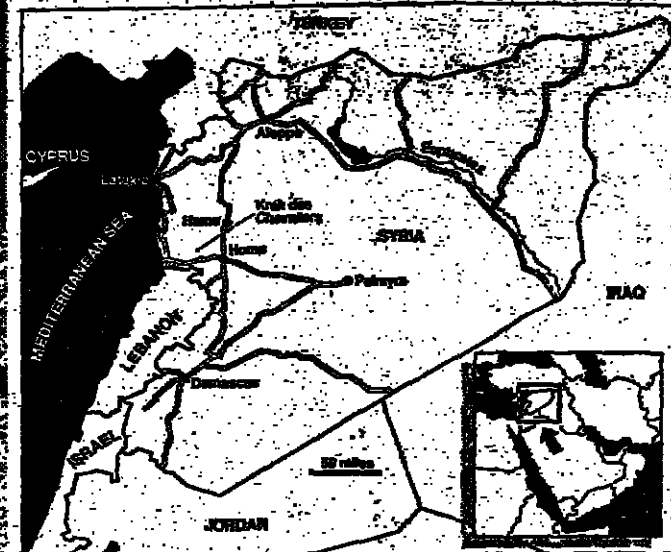


figure. There are certainly enough to satisfy every taste.

The one that lured me there above all others though, was Krak des Chevaliers, the monster Crusader castle guarding the Homs gap - the route from the coast to the hinterland. Ever since I visited my first castle in Britain and heard of the Krak I felt that I must see it.

As one of the wonders of the world of military architecture (and as a modest youthful ambition fulfilled) it was not disappointing. But though its curators have done much to make the Krak accessible, much remains to be done. It is not easy to find your way around or to understand this place in a brief visit with the literature and guides that may be available on the spot. With the

Krak, as with so much in Syria, it is advisable to plunder one's library and bookshop for background information before setting out.

Damascus is not a city that charmed me, though it does have magnificent sights, notably the Great Omayed Mosque, built originally from the eighth century but almost completely reconstructed following a succession of earthquakes and fires through the ages. Round the corner from the mosque is Saladin's tomb, restored courtesy of Kaiser Wilhelm II, and both stand in a park to satisfy the most demanding haggler (particularly one in search of carpets).

The Ministry of Tourism is making a great effort to increase the number of western visitors

to Syria. Clearly this is not an easy task. Most westerners would not even begin to think of the place for a holiday because of what they read in their newspapers.

So why consider Syria? Not for the food, I think. Of my small sample, a group of six, four suffered stomach upsets, though admittedly these may have been brought on not so much from eating as from watching our driver consume the more interesting organs of a barbecued ram at lunch. (Being one of the lucky - or careful - pair, I did not take this problem too seriously. It is important to retain a sense of humour.)

Nor for the beaches. There is a stretch around Latakia that is quite respectable, but the

Mediterranean is more inviting elsewhere.

What attract are the Krak and the other 2,999 places where you feel that you can choose to touch briefly virtually any part of the past. Syria appeals to travellers rather than to tourists. Yet it is probably better to tour than to travel alone, if for no other reasons than that self-drive car hire is almost nonexistent and that an escort almost certainly saves considerable trouble at the numerous security checkpoints.

To holiday in Syria, then, one needs to be searching for the past. To have a really pleasant time it is better to be ignorant of, or to ignore, the present.

The perceived danger is, as these things usually are, particularly relevant. The only

people in Syria who are routinely in danger, for example, from the government are the Syrians themselves - and some Palestinians, of course - certainly not holiday-makers dreaming of the past.

Gaze at the *norias*, the giant water wheels on the Orontes at Hama - and wonder - but not about the thousands, perhaps as many as 10,000, who died there when the rebellion was put down 18 months ago. Reflect upon Aleppo from its spectacular citadel - but not upon the scores who died there in the 1980 revolt. Look through the car window for the beds and his flock - but not for the soldier and his surface-to-air missile.

Ah, Zenobia, what progress we have made.

Visas: required in advance for individual travellers or groups of fewer than 10 people. Your travel agent will normally be able to arrange for a visa quite quickly. Vaccination: protection recommended against typhoid, cholera and polio. Agencies: the following companies organise tours, often combining Syria with other countries: Jasmijn Tours, High Street, Cockham, Maidenhead, Berkshire (06285 23444), run a 14-day escorted tour, Syria only, from about £2800. Fairways and Swinford, 37 Abbey Road, St John's Wood, London NW8 0BA (0204 9352). Baker Tours, Bales House, Barrington Road, Dorking, Surrey (0306 885991). Swan Helpline, 237-238 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1 (036 8070).

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## Beating the blues in balmy Barbados

It's carnival time in Notting Hill this weekend (see page 8), so when better to see how it's done in the Caribbean?

If you know what the Red Plastic Bag and the Mighty Sparrow have in common, then you have probably been down to the Caribbean at carnival time. They are both Calypso Kings. But even the most ardent fan of West Indian culture might be stumped by the first name, as he comes from Barbados, not Trinidad - the home of the calypso.

Barbados, the most English and many would argue, the most civilized of the Caribbean Islands, is carefully nurturing local talent. The Ministry of Information and Culture has been busy promoting a summer festival based on an old slave holiday called "Crop Over" - a more homely, less the sugar cane harvest.

This will not, of course, attempt to rival Trinidad's famous carnival, which, aficionados claim, beats Rio. "Crop Over" is a more homely, less frenetic occasion offering a variety of events: a street market, a concert of folk songs and dancing, costume bands parading through the streets, Trinidad-style, and a calypso contest.

The tourist board hopes it will help fill hotels and airlines in the leaner summer months in the years to come, but the Ministry of Information and Culture is attempting to base its roots firmly in the community first so that people benefit throughout the year. Elton Motley the Director of Culture, is planning several smaller festivals of drama, dance, music and jazz over the next six months which will make Barbados not only more attractive to



Carnival sunshine in Trinidad

visitors, but a more interesting place to live in.

This year's "Crop Over" proved very popular with the locals: 12,000 tickets were snapped up for the calypso final as soon as they went on sale. But rain stopped play. They tried again two days later. Things went swimmingly until the interval when the red plastic bags and balloons, waved in honour of last year's king, were suddenly replaced by umbrellas.

Trinidad's carnival is less vulnerable to the elements, as this moveable two-day feast just before Ash Wednesday falls in the drier winter months. This year's was said to be the one-hundredth anniversary of Carnival; others said it was more like its two-hundredth. No matter, it gets bigger and more commercial every year, sending the price of hotels and taxis rocketing.

But it is fun if you have the stamina. For the tourist it is a long, carny-pomping, sleep-starved, kaleidoscope-coloured, smashed-out-of-mind, weekend. For the locals it is much, much more. Critics of this bacchanalia claim that it paralyzes the minds of the population and the economy of the country for the whole year. For "playing Mas" (dressing up and joining thou-

sands of others in street processions) generates a thriving industry.

It is not just the hot polloi and the tourists who buy costumes to disguise themselves as flowers in the rain forest, frogs, Babylonian soldiers, handmaidens to Cleopatra or butterflies, but also respectable lawyers, teachers and politicians. Carnival takes a grip of the lives of most Trinidadians well before Christmas. The calypsonians vie with each other for the "crown", "jump-ups" (dances) and fetes (parties) occupy the weekends and costumes must be chosen.

In Barbados they are much too conscientious, hard working and perhaps, well, a little too staid to go in for such extremes, and we should be thankful. Port of Spain can, in that long weekend, be mad. The visitor can easily forget the frustrations of things like the telephone, water and electricity, as well as people, not working. To be fair, the locals know how bad it is and laugh at their problems. Sparrow sings, "We like it so", and adds, "We are free."

But after Carnival, it is wonderful to escape to Barbados - a 45-minute hop. Back to dear old "Bimshire" with its orderly ways, reliable services

and excellent hotels. Unfortunately, Tobago - the other bit of the state of Trinidad and Tobago, a mere 20 minutes away - suffers from the same problems as the mainland. These can put the blight on the most wonderful white beaches, limpid ocean and the spectacular coral reef of what is said to be Robinson Crusoe's island.

Barbados might not take its pleasure as seriously as Trinidad, but it does take its economy seriously, and it is just too much to ask for both.

Diane Spencer

Caribbean Airways: The national airline of Barbados now uses British Caledonian as its carrier. I can recommend the standard of service and comfort on this eight-hour flight. Apex tickets July-December £424; January-April £383; May-June £316; Return fare from Barbados to Trinidad is around £73.

Hotels in Barbados: Sandy Beach, on the south coast, and Treasure Beach on the quieter St. James coast, both apartment hotels with good restaurants and services, offer the best of both worlds. Prices, always quoted in US dollars, start around \$60 a day. There are cheaper places and many firms do packages.

Hotels in Trinidad: Apart from the Hilton and the Holiday Inn at either



Not just a bacchanalian weekend, more a way of life

end of Port of Spain, it does not have much to offer. Try to stay with friends.

Food and Drink: Not a gastronomic paradise, but good fish and spicy soups and stews in both islands. The real - a kind of pan-fry stuffed with meat or fish mixtures - tends to be better in Trinidad, as is the fruit. Barbados boasts of the best rum in the Caribbean, and rightly so.

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## TRAVEL/2

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

## Never too old for the open road or fairytale castles



Way to the heart of France: Through the Loire and towns like the Chateau de Chenonceau

"You will want to see the birthplace of Rabelais", she said, swerving round a juggernaut. Not that we had much choice, with our rucksacks already stacked under the bonnet of her VW and the three of us beeping along the road from Chinon to Saumur. It was, she said, only a few kilometres out of our way. "I will take you."

So there we were at La Devinière, a fifteenth-century cottage festooned with drawings, maps, curling photographs and illustrations of Rabelaisian characters. A shrine, certainly, but not, perhaps the birthplace. Rabelais was born between 1483 and 1494, at a time when custom obliged expectant bourgeois women to set off for their country houses the moment labour began. If one can believe *Gargantua* - more or less his autobiography - Madame Rabelais brought the great man into the world somewhere along the road we had just travelled, probably soon after a vicious bump.

Outside, Marie, our benefactress, waited patiently, smoking Dunhills. "You are thirsty perhaps? Come, we will have a drink *chez moi*."

Then, in her eighteenth-century kitchen, its long walls encrusted with fine-art posters, we were introduced to her daughter and to the local *rouge*, poured from an unlabelled bottle. Marie was a teacher at a lycée in Chinon. Like us, she had seen the stunning *Manet* exhibition in Paris. We compared posters (hers, she explained, were to cover cracks in the plaster). We must come and stay, any time. There were many unused rooms.

Returning to the main road, we were shown the schoolhouse of Rabelais, and admired what may be the last fortified farmhouse in the Loire. Then a tedious half-hour by the road-side while the French, with an impressive display of body language, gesticulated their reasons for not giving us a lift. Finally we made it to Saumur, where we were horribly cheated at a tourist café.

"I love France, but I hate the French", an English emigrant told us in Paris. "They're mean-minded and they'll cheat you when they can." Like most generalizations, it told us more about its author than its subject. In the Loire, the heart of France, we found much kindness: information offered, maps



Rabelais: Born travelling

given free, a five-mile diversion to take us to a camp site. For these small mercies I was grateful, for it had been many years since I had hitch-hiked.

The call of the open road had grown faint. But mortgages, bank loan and the cost of taking a car across the Channel combined to rule out a foreign holiday, or so it seemed. Cunningly, my wife and I caught a bus to Paris (£28 return) and thwarted the forces of stringency. From there we took a train to Chartres, and from there we stuck out our thumbs. We reckoned that by hitchhiking and camping we could eat and drink our fill for a week and still return with change from £100. Only the lure of the dirty-free shop defeated us.

And, of course, there is simply nothing to be eaten in France. The sensitivity of service, the smiling *bon appetit*, the crusty bread, the prices... For 48¢ in La Cafetière in Vendôme - and picture a quiet garden in July on the banks of the Loire (not to be confused with its grander sister) - and 10 candlelit tables as dusk falls - I had lapin à la maitre (wonderfully stuffed), a salad mixed as only the French can mix them, a home-made sorbet.

At midnight we strolled happily back to the municipal camping site in which Vendôme, like most French towns, takes such pride. In front of our tent stood a Gallic figure in pyjamas, shining a torch into the river.

"Qu'est-ce que vous cherchez, monsieur?" He answered not, but pointed to the shallow where small fish wriggled, mesmerized by the glare. With a net, he would have been a poacher, but he was just a curious amateur naturalist. And so to bed, we to our £24 Korean tent, he to his caravan, to watch his colour television, for the French take camping seriously. Their tents are mar-

From Blois, courtesy of a silent farmer who played Handel on his car cassette as we followed the meandering Loire, to Azy-le-Rideau, a tiny town but boasting a fairytale chateau: a Renaissance gem, the guide book said. The town keeps it well hidden, unless you pay. Like Blois, its facade is its fortune. It is screened by the trees of the Indre, which like the Vienne, Cher and Loire, feeds

the big river as it slugs along to the Bay of Biscay.

The villages on these tributaries are the region's charmers, and Azy is no exception, with winding streets, wickerwork and an eleventh-century church. We camped by the river.

Next day, from a *dégustation* (wine-tasting) in a converted garage, we chose a medium dry local white (13¢); from a *charcuterie*, fresh salmon and Muscadet, pâté and rillettes (strands of soft potted pork); a *Touraine* speciality.

We climbed past kitchen gardens, not a grain of soil wasted, along roads lined with sweet and horse chestnut and ripening walnut, their verges a profusion of vetch, lords-and-ladies, cornflower and poppies (little pollution here), and we feasted.

Coming back we passed a troglodyte dwelling, carved from the soft tufa bequeathed by the retreating sea to the masses and mushroom-growers of the Loire. Everywhere you look there are caves. People digging *sous le mur* in Saumur gave the town not only its name, but also a handy place to make and store its wine.

The troglodyte dwelling - three small caves, and the washing hanging outside - warranted a picture, but the click of the Instamatic on a silent afternoon produced a troglodyte dog which saw us back to Azy at a trot. There, the thunderstorms which killed seven campers that week were gathering rank.

When they came, they timed it well. The *son et lumière* at the moated chateau, a tantalizing river's bend from our tent, nearly brought us back. People listening entranced to the lutes, harps and choirs when the first lightning flashed. We thought it was part of the show.

The *son et lumière* that followed was real enough, and lasted all night. The thunder shook the ground and we were terrified to touch the metal tent poles. Despite the skills of the Koreans, and the assurances of the shop assistant, the rain filtered through the nylon and dripped upon us.

I was struck by a thought. "I think," I said, "that I might be getting too old for all this." There's a bottle of red in my rucksack, said Susan. In the Loire, they have nature balanced very nicely.



YanYan

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## Medalling in modern art and history

The medallion has suffered from a bad reputation for almost 20 years. The pieces of the commercial producers have often shown scant regard to any pretence of artistic achievement.

Medals are such collectable items - but they are also for handling and enjoying. Now the British Art Medal Society offers a limited number of artistic cast bronze medals for sale to its members. The society aims to encourage and promote the work of modern medallists and to see that the medal is more readily accepted as an art form. Members are asked to suggest both themes and medallists, though the society's council has the final word. It is hoped that the society will soon be in a strong enough position to advise institutions or individuals how to commission a medal. It hopes, too, that it will soon be able to sponsor an annual medal competition.

The society is already collaborating with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations in organizing a competition for British artists to produce a medal to celebrate World Food Day on October 16, 1983. For artist members there will be forums to discuss the problems of medal making, and it is hoped that there will be exhibitions of the work commissioned.

The British Art Medal Society held its inaugural meeting in April 1982, and it is now firmly established. In its first year the society commissioned eight medals, and members are obliged to purchase just one each from the annual election. Details of the medals are published and illustrated in a lively bi-annual journal, *The Medal*. There are no restrictions on membership and the individual subscription is £10 a year (corporate members £30). All the medals are sold at the same, eminently collectable price of £22, regardless of the medallist.

So far the small membership has spread its commitment to purchase over the full range available. The most heavily

subscribed medal is one by Ron Dutton, which commemorates the founding of the society, and so far 32 have been sold. The society does not pretend to be in the business of mass-marketing. Nearly all of its bronze medals are cast to order and are truly limited editions.

The first eight medals issued illustrate clearly how wide a variation of style, texture and art can be accommodated on a small two-sided piece of bronze. Ron Dutton's medal shows sheep grazing in open moorland, while the reverse dedication to the society follows the plough furrows of an English country scene. Mark Holloway has produced a Muse, a double-sided head, using its own outline as the shape and edge of the medal, while Annabel Eley's carnival theme uses a crowded group of faces for an irregular outline.

Jane McAdam has used much the same restrictions with regard to shape on her portrait medal: Picasso's profile on the obverse forms the reverse outline of a modernist head in the style of Picasso.

Jacqueline Steiger's medal, "Food Furrows", is a wonderful fustle piece, with deep furrows stretching outwards from a central spine to the edge of the uneven roundish flan. Two medallists, Nigel Hall and John Main, have designed non-representative pieces. Nigel Hall's medal adds a new dimension by being totally openwork, but both make bold use of line and depth.

Finally, Robert Elderton offers a more traditional commemorative medal of the heroine Grace Darling. On the obverse she is shown full face, while on the reverse she and her father row their small coble towards the sinking Forfarshire. The raging storm is emphasized by the great depth of the relief, the legend, such as it is, follows the lines of the wind and waves on the reverse.

The standard of all the medals is amazingly high. The society has obviously crossed its first hurdle by showing a serious involvement with artists, en-



Striking examples: Jane McAdam's Picasso (top left) with reverse (bottom right); Nigel Hall's openwork bronze medal (top right); Ron Dutton's Sheep Moor II (bottom left) with reverse (centre)

couraging them to discover the medal as a medium of expression which has for so many years been overlooked in this country.

The British Art Medal Society has as its chairman Mr Graham Pollard, deputy director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and catalogue of the Renaissance medals in the Kress Collection in Washington. It has the strong support of the Royal Society of Arts and the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, and Wolverhampton Polytechnic prints its journal.

There is no government sponsorship as in France and, curiously, Poland. Sadly this means that the society cannot afford to give examples of the

medals to any national or university museum, though medallists must welcome the freedom of working without the restrictions of officialdom.

Daniel Fearon

Those seeking further information or wishing to join the society should contact Mr Mark Jones, the assistant keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, who organized the splendid 1978 exhibition, *The Medal - Mirror of History*, and is author of the companion book, *The Art of the Medal* (British Museum Publications, price £9.95). The address to write to is: Mr Mark Jones, Dept of Coins and Medals, The British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1.

## EATING OUT

## Out for a duck or at least a chicken Kiev

The cricket season is reaching its climax with two finals at Lord's this weekend: the national club championship today and the village cricket final tomorrow. With the outcome of the NatWest trophy also to be decided there next Saturday, we consider two restaurants in the area which might be suitable for post-match celebrations or commiserations.

**AU BOIS ST JEAN**  
122 St John's Wood High Street, London NW8 (722 0400)  
Open Sun-Fri noon-2.30pm; daily 7-11.30pm

A straight Botham six over the Nursery End would probably drop on the doorstep of Au Bois St Jean, so it couldn't be more convenient, and the extensive opening times are particularly useful for those dusk finishes

which Lord's seems to specialise in.

The restaurant's basement premises are on the gloomy side but they have made a virtue of this by constructing a sort of rustic Dordogne-barn interior which gives it both charm and atmosphere. Another French adoption is the *prix fixe* menu with two courses costing £6.50 at lunchtime and £8 in the evening, while the three-course selection is £8 for a lunch, £9.50 for a dinner.

There is a good and varied range of hors d'oeuvres embracing the simple terrine de magro (rough Languedoc pâté with garlic and whole peppercorns) and the unusual *avocat à la Cannoise*. This is a hot mixture of avocado, crevettes, mushrooms and tomatoes with a dash of pastis which will, depending on your taste, either ruin the dish or make it.

The main courses include French country favourites such as *canard à l'agneau*, and there is an excellent *croûte de poisson gratinée*. The *escalope de veau*

chevalière is not quite so successful, being rather swamped with diced onion.

However, the desserts are delicious, with a storming tarte tatin (apple-pie, pan-cooked upside down), and a denture-shattering *crème de cassis brûlée aux amandes* take along your 3lb bat to deal with this one. House wine is a pleasant blanc de blancs at £4.95.

The most popular main course is chicken Kiev - I counted at least 10 of them around me - but you can't miss your individuality with a good calf's liver *Lyonnaise* (liver and onions, £4.50) or a supreme of chicken princess (3.60).

The sweet trolley is more like the heavy roller, weighed down as it is with cakes, pastries and gateaux, but if the waiter directs you to a rather creamy-looking concoction, framed by flaky pastry, "run one" because it is excellent.

While the food seems honest despite its unadventurous nature, the Baracca struck me as a place to go to in a group - a cricket team perhaps?

Stan Hey

## Brief encounter with an agreeable Alsatian

From the British point of view the advantage of Colmar is that it is on the Victoria line. The cross Channel rail connection with the 10.30am boat train from Victoria stops at Colmar before rushing off to central Europe. The disadvantage is that in the summer it arrives at 22 minutes after midnight. But never mind, Colmar's grandest hotel, the *Terminus-Bristol*, is right opposite the station entrance and there is no need to fret about taxis.

The next morning, connoisseurs of railway architecture will note that Colmar's station is one of the finest examples of its kind, complete with clock tower and apple green roof. Even the *buffet de gare* is worth a look. It is vast for a town of this size, with anterooms off the main restaurant, whose high ceiling comes in a different shade of green, lavatorial this time. Waiters, doers, passengers eat, reasonably if not exceptionally. It is the ideal setting for a Gallic *Brief Encounter*.

The recommendation, though, for those using Colmar as a base for a few days in Alsace is to stay at the *Champs de Mars*. From the outside it has no charm, but it is in a park, the welcome is warm although the restaurant poor, and the rooms (about £20 for a double) are very well appointed. It is also on the edge of the old city. Cross the Place d'Alsace, past a place-maced ship shop called *L'Ami Fritz* (an obscure musical joke, I assume, as the best known opera set in Alsace is Mascagni's *L'amico Fritz* or *L'Ami Fritz*) and you are there.

Colmar is one of the few Alsatian towns to have emerged virtually unharmed from the last war. The forces of General de Lattre de Tassigny captured it almost intact on February 2, 1945 and that is the town council have kept it since. The medieval centre is now almost entirely a pedestrian precinct, with ample displays of *charcuterie* and *foie gras*. In this



WEEKEND BREAKS

part of France, the pig and the goose are the joint gods. Most tourists make for the Unter den Linden Museum - no shortage of German names here - and Grünewald's *altarpiece*, *le retable d'Issenheim*. But do not forget Colmar's mid-nineteenth century theatre: the sightlines may be poor, but the interior is excellently preserved and there are regular visits from L'Opéra du Rhin based in Strasbourg.



Medieval middle: Colmar's centre untouched by war

This is the tourist Colmar, much visited by coaches from the German side of the Rhine, so avoid bank holidays and especially religious ones when picking your date. The real Colmar is probably found down by the banks of the river in the area called, with a remarkable lack of originality, *Petit Venise*.

The main reason for visiting Alsace is likely to be gastronomic. Both of France's leading guides, Michelin and Gault Millau, need map enlargements for the area between Strasbourg and Belfort. Colmar's best restaurant by several lengths is Schillinger, unimpressive without but seriously elegant within. The service is beyond criticism and the prices are correspondingly on the high side. A Saturday lunch on the *prix fixe* menu with a bottle of '81 Reisinger from Faller (one of the least known but best of the Alsace houses) cost me 300f

(about £25). It was worth it. To eat on a much more modest scale try La Taupe down near Petit Venise.

Surprisingly Colmar has very few places offering a *dégustation* of the local wines. To do this properly requires a car - local bus services are terrible - and a trip to the hills. Riquewihr is the obvious place to head for. But I have a soft spot for Ribeauville and an even softer one for Kayersberg where the Restaurant Chambard and attached hotel have a growing reputation. Gastronomes are well aware of the longstanding rivalry between Ammerschwihr and Illhaeuschen, with the latter running ahead at the moment both in accolades and prices. But some punters reckon that Chambard is coming up on the outside.

For a report on the wines themselves see Jane MacQuitty's column in *Saturday*, April 30. It is rare to find a bad bottle of Alsace, but I would, because of the high acidity of many varieties, counsel not going for the very cheapest. A couple of months ago one of London's leading wine merchants regretted cutting back the number of Alsace on his list to two because of "lack of consumer interest". He should organize a trip to Colmar immediately to rectify the situation - and shame on the consumer!

John Higgins



How to get there: by rail, from Victoria, 288 second-class return. Excursion fare £75.80 for minimum stay of five days plus restrictions on trains used. From Paris the journey takes about five hours, using the TEE to Strasbourg and then changing to the Colmar line. By air, Heathrow to Strasbourg using Air France, then by train. The airport at Strasbourg is tiny, sparkling, but the duty-free limited.



## A Ford Sierra for you... and entry is free

## How to play

Our summer competition started last week and there's one more week to go after today. So don't miss next week's *Saturday* edition.

● A small section of one of the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map series of a place in the United Kingdom mentioned in *The Times* in the past 10 days is reproduced here.

● All you have to do is identify the place which has been blacked out. Other names nearby have been masked in grey to make the contest more difficult. Fill in

the blacked out name on the dotted line below the map.

● Just in case you missed the first map last week, we have reproduced it below. And here's a clue to help you to identify the first place. It has a connexion with *The Times*.

## How to enter

● Collect all three maps (August 20, today, September 3) and send them in to the address given as soon as possible after the competition ends. The first correct entry opened will win the first prize.

## The prizes

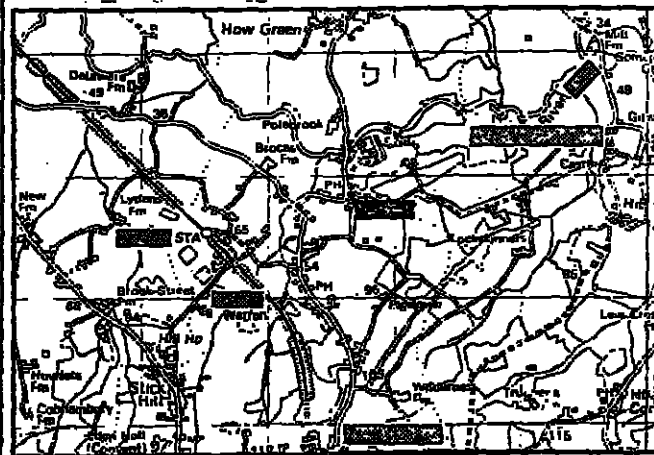
● First prize is a Ford Sierra XR4i with a 2.8 litre V6 engine, a maximum speed of 130 mph and a price of £9,170.

● Twenty runners-up will each receive a copy of the new Ordnance Survey Road Atlas of Great Britain (price £7.95), the comprehensive 1/4 inch to the mile hardback atlas.

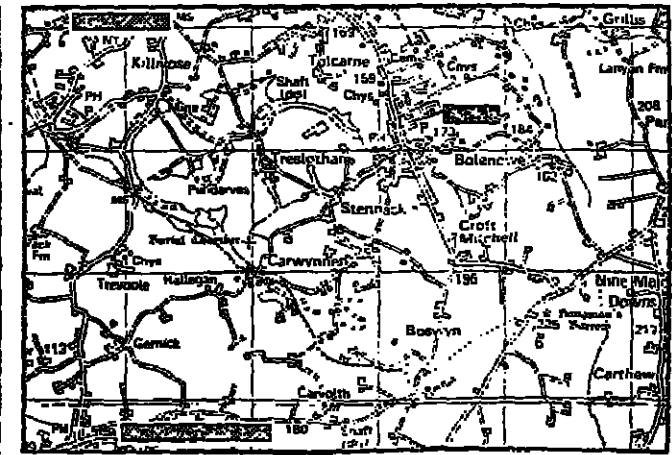
## The rules

The competition is open to anyone except employees of *The Times* Newspapers Limited and the Ordnance Survey, and their immediate families. The closing date for entries is Monday, September 12. Competitors should enclose a current address

and telephone number if possible. The Editor's decision in any dispute resulting from the competition will be final. The result and the solution will be given in *The Times* on Saturday, September 17. Entries should be sent to *The Times* Win-A-Car Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC39 9YT.



WEEK 1



WEEK 2











## ENTERTAINMENTS

**What's new on the GLC South Bank?**

GLC South Bank Concert Hall, Victoria Road, London SE1 8XZ. Tickets 01-728 3191. Information 01-728 3192.

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**Back history: Last night's special event was a performance by the Royal Festival Hall Orchestra, conducted by Sir John Wood.**

**Monday 28 August 7.30 pm**

**Friday 2 Sept 8.00 pm**

**12-16 Sept 7.30 pm**

**MODERN KOREAN CERAMICS**

**TOM MERRIFIELD**

**GUIDED TOURS OF THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**

**Queen Elizabeth Hall**

**13-17 Sept 7.45 pm**

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Smetana OV. THE BARKED BRIDE  
Vaughan Williams THE LARK ASCENDING  
Rachmaninov PIANO CONCERTO No. 2  
Rimsky-Korsakov SCHEHERAZADE

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA  
Conductor YURI TEHLER  
CRISTINA OTERO piano BARRY GRIFFITHS viola

£2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £7.50 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents. Credit Cards (01-928 6544).

SATURDAY 27 SEPTEMBER at 1.30 pm

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GEORGE MELLY  
with JOHN CHILTON'S FEETWARMERS  
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An evening of high fun and music  
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Investment  
and  
FinanceCity Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 722.1 up 4.7  
 FT 100: 79.60 down 0.11  
 FT All Share: 457.31 down 0.83  
 Bargains: 18,578  
 Datastream USM Leaders  
 Index: 100.58 up 0.58  
 New York: Dow Jones  
 Average (latest): 1188.41 up 2.35  
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
 Index 9145.54 down 2.47  
 Hongkong: Hang Seng  
 Index 981.80 down 0.11  
 Amsterdam: 147 up 0.4  
 Sydney: AO Index 696.7  
 down 0.8  
 Frankfurt: Commerzbank  
 Index 927.50 down 5.80  
 Brussels: General Index  
 133.44 down 0.01  
 Paris: CAC Index 136.7  
 down 1.0  
 Zurich: SKA General Index  
 284 down 1.2

## CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
 Sterling \$1.5015 down 65pts  
 Index 84.8 up 0.1  
 DM 4.0070  
 Fr 12.0500  
 Yen 369.50  
 Dollar  
 Index 128.8 up 1.2  
 DM 2.6530  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
 Sterling \$1.5035  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
 ECUR 569122  
 SDRO 698060

## INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**  
 Bank base rates 9 1/2  
 Finance houses base rate 10  
 Discount market loans week  
 fixed 9 1/2  
 3 month interbank 9-9 1/2  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
 3 month dollar 10 1/2-10 3/4  
 3 month DM 5 1/2-5 3/4  
 3 month Fr 15 1/2-15  
**US rates:**  
 Bank prime rate 11.00  
 Fed funds 9 1/2  
 Treasury long bond 103 1/2-103 3/4  
**ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling**  
 Export Finance Scheme IV  
 Average reference rate for  
 interest period July 6 to August  
 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

## GOLD

**London fixed (per ounce):**  
 am \$419.25 pm \$417.00  
 close \$417.75  
**New York latest:** \$417.00  
 Krugerrand (per cent):  
 \$430.50-432.00 (\$287-288)  
**Sovereigns (new):**  
 \$98.25-99.25 (\$65.50-66.25)  
 \*Excludes VAT

## NOTEBOOK

L. M. Ericsson, the Swedish electronics group, reported that net earnings per share rose by a quarter in the first half-year to Skr10.8. Pretax profits reached Skr758m (\$54m) compared with Skr676m. The company normally does better in the second half and should be helped by the devaluation of the Krona and improving North American sales.

Wagon Finance, the Sheffield hire purchase house, raised interim pretax profits from £257,000 to £457,000. But the company does not expect this rate of increase in the second half. The market was disappointed and marked the shares down 9p to 45p.

Bermuda stake  
for Fraser

House of Fraser is paying £230,000 for a 2.77 per cent stake in Hopewell International, the off-shore reinsurance company, in Bermuda. Hopewell has taken part of the store's group risk on its £1bn insurance on properties for nearly three years.

Volvo of Sweden has sold 28 purpose-built police cars to Saudi Arabia in its largest foreign order for the model. The order is thought to be worth about 20m to 25m kroner (£1.7m to £2.2m).

Middle East Airlines 1982 annual report shows a net loss of \$40m (£27m) because of the fighting in Lebanon and particularly the closure of Beirut international airport for 115 days.

South Africa's trade surplus more than doubled to R396.1m (£35.2m) last month from June's R192.8m. July's exports rose to R1.72bn from R1.69bn in June, while imports fell to R1.12bn from R1.45bn.

ICI Australia is to make a one-for-three rights issue of 1.00 shares at \$1.60 each to raise \$1.60 million. The issue of 61.67 million shares will raise \$98.7m (£58m).

## BSC could be main beneficiary of second phase

British companies poised to win  
£1bn North Sea oil contracts

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British industry is poised to win more than £1bn worth of business from a revitalized North Sea oil industry.

Contracts worth more than £2bn are about to be placed as the North Sea industry enters the second phase of its development. British Steel, which this week reopened its Hartlepool pipeworks to meet a North Sea order from Shell, could be the main beneficiary.

The rig and platform-building industry, which has been starved of orders for five years and has laid-off several hundred skilled workers, will be invited to tender for three big contracts. The contracts are for the second phase of the Marathon

Brace oilfield, a development of the Beatrice oilfield and, significantly, the programme to prolong the life of the Norwegian Ekofisk oilfield.

The Marathon order could be worth £1bn to the offshore industry. Marathon anticipates that as much as 74 per cent could be met by British companies. The Norwegian order involves 40,000 tonnes of steel fabrication because of the size of the contract, the Ekofisk group will have to go outside Norway for the first time.

British industry is well placed to meet the Norwegian order on costs and delivery terms, but faces opposition from the Dutch who have also seen their

offshore industry's order-book contract.

The southern North Sea gasfields are also entering a new phase of development, with orders for pipe-line equipment and production-platform supplies about to be placed.

The World Petroleum Congress, which opens in London tomorrow, will underline the importance of North Sea technology to the world oil business. With Britain moving into deep water exploration, new techniques are being sold to foreign oil industries, bringing in substantial foreign earnings.

Oil officials from China, which has already awarded the first three offshore exploration

contracts to companies with substantial British involvement, will be among the 3,000 world energy delegates from 80 countries attending the Congress.

This is the first time that the Congress has been held in Britain since the inaugural meeting in 1933. It will be officially opened by the Prince of Wales at the Albert Hall, before it moves to the Barbican for the week's working sessions.

The Prince will be presented with the honorary fellowship of the Institute of Petroleum by its president, Mr Alan Gregor, chairman of BP Oil.

The Chinese oil minister will take part in discussions later in the week and the Russian

minister of Energy will also take part in technical discussions. Papers will be presented by 135 oil industry experts, and 53 technical sessions will discuss how the oil industry can help the world economy in the coming years.

One session will attempt to answer the question: "Just how much oil is there really left?"

The president of the Congress, Dr W von Harnmann, of West Germany, said yesterday: "The proceedings will produce a comprehensive picture of the ways in which petroleum technology can assist in shaping industry as we move into the 21st century."

Bournes losses put  
Raybeck into red

By Jonathan Clare

The spiralling losses of Bournes, the Oxford Street department store, forced Raybeck into the red last year.

Raybeck, built up by Mr Ben Raven, its chairman, includes the Lord John, Lady at Lord John and Berkatex chains of shops, lost £1.4m against profits of £215,000 when property profits of £973,000 (£292,000 last time) are stripped out.

Even at the pretax level the company saw a turnaround in its fortunes of nearly £1m from profits of £507,000 to a loss of £457,000.

Bournes has been a millstone for Raybeck almost since it was acquired for £12m in 1978. The costs to Raybeck have increased further over the last year because of a deal with institutions to buy it fell through at the last minute. The closure of the store had already been announced but the failure of the sale meant that it had to keep trading leading to gibes about "the longest ever closing down sale".

Raybeck had to keep paying rent of £900,000 for an extra year until Bournes finally closed last Saturday. But the premature announcement of closure affected turnover and is reflected in the figures published yesterday. Bournes will be paid £400,000 for its lease by the freeholders, Equitable Life and Scottish Amicable, two life assurance companies.

The £400,000 will offset the



Raven: Bournes was a millstone for Raybeck.

Raybeck Year to 30.4.83  
 Pretax £507,000  
 Turnover £88m (£92m)  
 Net total dividend nil (2.282p)  
 Share price 34p (no change)

closure costs of Bournes to give a net extraordinary debit of £1.7m.

Bournes, formerly called Bourne & Hollingsworth, was hit by the decline of Oxford Street as tourists drifted away and higher prices after VAT increased.

Retail sales, boosted throughout May, June, July and August, should make Raybeck profitable this year and could return it to the dividend list.

BPCC bid  
tactic to be  
examined

By Andrew Cornelius

The Takeover Panel is investigating complaints about the tactics adopted by Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corporation in its attempt to win control of John Waddington, the Monopoly games company.

The complaints were made by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank advisers to Waddington. They claim that BPCC representatives had phoned Waddington shareholders claiming that BPCC had a higher percentage of acceptances for its bid than the true figure. If this were true it would represent a serious breach of Rule 24 of the City Takeover Code which lays down the ground rules governing declarations on acceptances during a bid.

Last night Mr John Higgett, director general of the Panel, said that he was treating the complaints "very seriously".

However, he said that no decision would be taken on whether to call a full meeting of the Panel to investigate the complaint until he had received written evidence from three Waddington shareholders who claim to have been called by BPCC representatives last Thursday evening.

Mr Victor Watson, chairman of Waddington, first drew attention to the complaint after speaking to Mrs Jane Whitley, a Waddington shareholder living in Yorkshire. Mr Watson said that Mrs Whitley claimed to have received a phone call on Thursday from someone claiming to represent BPCC.

According to Mr Watson the claimant claimed that BPCC had won acceptances representing 49.1 per cent of Waddington's share capital.

However, BPCC announced yesterday that it is extending its takeover offer for Waddington until September 7. The offer was due to close today.

Meanwhile, Waddington claimed to have the support of more than half of its shareholders against Mr Maxwell.

Waddington said that it had been notified of withdrawals totalling 6.8 per cent of its shares from shareholders who had previously accepted BPCC offer terms.

BPCC countered with the news that it had received more acceptances for its offer and now owns or controls 43.7 per cent of the Waddington shares.

Pound slips further  
against dollar

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Sterling recovered ground against the dollar yesterday but was slightly down against a strong United States dollar.

After its bout of weakness because of poor July trade figures, the pound climbed back against the Deutschmark through DM4.40, although dealers said that covering of short positions accounted for part of the rise.

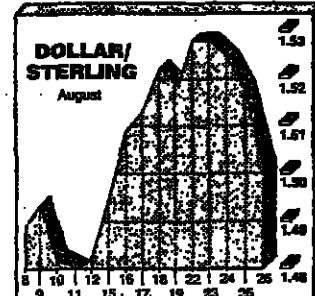
Sterling closed up just over 3 pence against the dollar, at Fr12.05. Its trade-weighted value was up 0.1 at 84.8.

However, against the dollar, sterling slipped 65 points to \$1.5015 having fallen below \$1.50 earlier in the day. The dollar's strength reflected the usual end-of-week jitters over yesterday's US money supply figures.

Although another fall in M1 had been widely expected during the week, the Federal Reserve's action on Thursday to tighten liquidity led to fears that the money supply could be worse than previously expected.

At one stage the dollar moved above DM2.67, but it closed at DM2.6630, and nearly 7 cents firmer against the French franc at FrF8.0125.

Dealers said the dollar was also helped by remarks from the West German Chancellor, Herr Helmut Kohl, that United States interest rates and the dollar would stay high until next year's United States presidential elections.



The Federal Reserve's action in Thursday pushed up the key Fed funds rate, which at one stage during the week had slipped below 9 per cent. Yesterday, Fed funds moved back to around 9 3/8 per cent compared with 9 1/8 per cent on Thursday.

There was also some firming of Eurodollar interest rates yesterday. Although rates closed below their high points, there were net gains of 1/8 to 1/16 per cent.

The United States basic money supply is estimated to have declined by \$800m in the week ending August 17, according to the average of forecasts of 15 leading economists surveyed by Dow Jones Capital Markets Report.

A drop of \$300m in M1 would put the narrow money measure within the Federal Reserve's new target range for the first time. The Fed's long-run M1 growth target is 5 to 9 per cent for the rest of the year.

## WALL STREET

Recovery  
after sharp  
Dow fall

New York (Reuters) - Prices fell sharply in early trading yesterday as investors reacted to mounting fears over the possibility of tighter monetary policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 6.20 points to 1178.86 the first 45 minutes of trading but rose 2.35 points. Volume totalled about 12 million shares.

Eastman Kodak was down 2-4 at 65-3-4 after a rise of 1-7-8 yesterday. After the close yesterday Kodak said it would show a profit improvement next year. It said margins and profits during the second half of this year were being squeezed by the rise in the US dollar.

International Business Machines was up 1-3 at 49 Lockheed up 1 at 107 General Motors up 1 at 67-7-8 NCR up 1-3-8 at 115-1-4 Teletype up 5 at 155-1-8 Rohm and Haas up 1-1-4 at 71-4-4 Alcan Aluminex up 1-1-2 at 36-1-8 and Northwest Industries up 1-1-8 at 41-5-8.

Atlantic Richfield was 49-3-4 unchanged Allied Corp 50 up 1-8 Loral Corp 52-1-2 down 1-3-4 American Broadcasting 53-8 down 1-5-8 Eastman Kodak 66-3-8 down 2-1-8 Zayre Corp 42-3-4 up 1-1-8 Mobil 32-3-8 unchanged American Telephone and Telegraph 65-1-8 up 3-8 and General Electric 47-1-2 up 1-4.

## Meriden dream ends at last

The Triumph Motor Cycle worker co-operative at Meriden, near Coventry, was finally wound up yesterday. Two hundred creditors including many former employees, approved the appointment of joint liquidators.

The co-operative has debts of £3.8m and assets of no more than £1.2m.

Mr Alastair Jones, one of the liquidators, said that on the

basis of the figures presented at yesterday's two-hour meeting, the many unsecured creditors, who are owed more than £2.5m, would not receive anything from their investment. The only secured creditor, NatWest, is owed £1.3m but how much it will get back depends on the sale of the site.

Triumph directors have received several offers, one believed to be of about £1m

from builders who want to turn the site into a housing estate.

The 180 workers at the factory, which has not produced a motor-cycle since February, decided two weeks ago that all hope of salvaging the business had gone and voted to call in a liquidator.

It was one of several co-operatives established in the 1970s when Mr Wedgwood Benn was Industry Secretary. One by one, the others fell by the wayside.

AN OFFER FROM M&G  
UNIT TRUSTS

Unit trusts provide the best way for most people to share in the rewards and risks of the stock market. They are run by full-time professionals and the risks are minimised by investing in a wide spread of shares, held by a Trustee.

Unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

M&G (who founded unit trusts in Britain) are involved in the management of funds totalling some £1,500 million. The six Funds below may have particular appeal to the present investment climate.

**AMERICAN SMALLER COMPANIES FUND** A new Fund with the sole objective of long-term capital growth through investment in companies which are small today but have the potential for growth into the household names of tomorrow. Trustee: Barclays Bank Plc. Distribution: 7th March and 7th September, starting on 7th March 1984.

**COMPOUND GROWTH FUND** The Fund invests for capital growth in a compact portfolio of shares in companies with proven management, but a reputation may be needed in the United Kingdom Market (USA). Trustee: Barclays Bank Plc. Distribution: 28th February and 28th August, starting on 28th February 1984.

**JAPAN AND GENERAL FUND** Invests in a wide range of Japanese securities, offering all aspects of the economy; the sole objective is long-term capital growth, although its performance may be volatile. Trustee: Barclays Bank Plc. Distribution: 28th February and 28th August (next distribution for new investors 15th January 1984).

**RECOVERY FUND** Invests for capital growth in companies which have fallen on hard times, a "speculative" policy which has proved surprisingly successful in the past. Losses must be accepted when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic. Trustee: Barclays Bank Plc. Distribution: 28th February and 28th August (next distribution for new investors 28th February 1984).

**GOLD AND GENERAL FUND** A new Fund investing for capital growth through a portfolio of gold and other precious metals; the performance may be volatile. Trustee: Barclays Bank Plc. Distribution: 28th February and 28th August, starting on 28th February 1984.

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## Mexico signs \$11bn debt pact

By Our Banking Correspondent

The first stage of a \$20bn (£13.3bn) public sector debt rescheduling for Mexico was being signed in New York yesterday between Mexican officials and more than 300 commercial bank creditors.

The signing involved rescheduling of \$11.3bn of debts of the three largest Mexican government agencies, Pemex, the national oil company, Nacional Financiera and United Mexicana.

The debts falling due between August 1982, and December, 1984, are being stretched out over eight years and interest is being charged at 1.875 per cent

over London interbank offers rate (Libor) or 1.75 per cent over the American prime rate.

Similar agreements are expected to be signed over the next month for the other Mexican government agencies, completing one of the largest rescheduling deals yet.

Bankers face further complex negotiations on rescheduling \$14bn of Mexican private sector debts, but the public sector signing is a further indication of progress on resolving Mexico's problems. Its total debts, estimated at about \$92.5bn bridging loan to the Bank for International Settlements and repaid

a similar amount to the US Treasury.

Commercial banks are expected to hold further difficult talks with Brazilian officials in New York next week on a second big rescue package for the country. However, Brazil is now believed to have completed negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on a new economic programme, thus removing one obstacle.

Reports from New York said that Brazil will soon sign a new letter of intent with the IMF and this could clear the way for further loan disbursements to Brazil.

## Fine Fare's only department store sold

## ABF breaks link with its past

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Associated British Foods is selling its only department store, the Welwyn Department Store in Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, where the Weston family started to build the retailing empire which now includes the Fine Fare grocery chain.

The department store, which is on a long lease, is going to the John Lewis Partnership.

John Lewis already operates 20 department stores and the Waitrose grocery chain. More than £5m is being paid for the store, it is believed.

The store, which is likely to keep its name under the John Lewis regime, was acquired by ABF more than 30 years ago. Mr Garfield Weston, who then

headed the company, bought a local, mainly grocery chain which also owned the department store, then about 10 years old.

The name of the local chain was Fine Fare. According to an ABF director, Mr Wallace Monaghan: "The department store was something of a sentimental link because of all this."

ABF had not planned to sell the store, which has been trading profitably with an annual turnover of £13m. John Lewis made the first approach. Mr Monaghan said: "It obviously makes sense for it to be in a larger department store group where buying power is maximized."



Weston: Sentimental link

Since ABF bought the department store which helped start the Fine Fare story, the supermarket chain has grown to

more than 560 outlets, with Mr Garfield Weston chairman of the group.

When the sale goes through in October John Lewis plans to maintain the present staff of 350 full-time and 250 part-time.

While trading continues, the store will undergo extensive refitting. The refitting is expected to take about a year during which the store will run as a separate company. After that John Lewis expects to take the store and its employees into its partnership scheme.

John Lewis has been expanding its department store chain gradually, buying a Bristol store from Sears Holdings in 1981 and Bonds of Norwich last year. It also opened a John Lewis store at Peterborough last year.

## City Editor's Comment

Pass go and collect  
your bid profits

The rules for conducting takeover bids on the London Stock Exchange are, on the whole, both just and sophisticated. They are the product of long years of experience in trying to maintain fair markets and protect the interests of shareholders in the face of takeover bids.

Yet even the best of rules can lead to, and indeed create, bizarre situations. The small shareholder in John Waddington, the paper company, can now reflect that the complications of Monopoly, the boardgame for which Waddington is most famous, are as nothing compared with what he now sees before him.

On the one hand was Mr Robert Maxwell's BPCC, claiming 47 per cent acceptances of his takeover bids at one moment and apparently well on the way to victory, even though a large body of shareholders had publicly committed themselves not to accept.

Then, after much lobbying by the spirited defending interests, institutional shareholders started to withdraw their acceptances. This, it should be said, they are entitled to do until Mr Maxwell declares his bid unconditional, which requires 50 per cent acceptances - even though the cash alternative to the share-for-share offer has already closed.

Meanwhile, shareholders, large and not so large, are being bombarded by both sides by telephone, meeting and any other known form of communication. To complicate matters further for the ordinary shareholder, the institutions withdrawing from BPCC's offer are not necessarily declaring their confidence in Waddington, because some are selling in the market to take advantage of a share price higher than BPCC's cash offer, though arithmetically lower

than the current value of its share offer.

Mr Maxwell's side, nonetheless, cannot buy these shares because it would have to offer cash to all equal to the highest cash price paid and has already declared its cash bid as final. Mr Maxwell's friends are likewise not allowed to buy in the market and then accept his share offer.

Somewhere, somewhere, must therefore have full confidence in Waddington's management and the rapid turnaround in profits on which its defence was based. It is a brave man who will write off the determined Mr Maxwell, but small shareholders who do not want to stick with Waddington, should probably also sell at today's prices.

The immediate lesson is that some takeover bidders are becoming too clever for their own good. The tactic of declaring your takeover bid "final" is a good way to frighten shareholders into accepting, but can come unstuck when the stock market is booming, as Mr Gerald Ronson discovered in his quest for UDS.

More generally, it is clear that shareholders should be wary of takeovers of companies just at the point of cyclical recovery in profits.

Here, the bitter lesson came from London Brick, whose offer for Istock Johnson was delayed but finally allowed by a Monopolies Commission investigation.

In the meantime, Istock had recovered so fast that it was not worthwhile for London Brick to buy at the higher price now necessary.

Beware of selling your assets at the bottom of the industrial cycle. Soon, shareholders in bid-for companies may want to remember another useful saw. Beware of accepting other people's expensive shares at the top of a stock market cycle.

FROM £1,000

THE M&G GROUP







Krugerrands

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

Home loans

Letter

True costs of Public Trustee

From The Public Trustee, Sir, in the Family Money section of August 20, you compare the annual administrative charges of the banks, the Public Trustee and Messrs Dearden Farrow. I cannot comment on the fees of the banks, but the fees you quote for my office are considerably overstated. The correct figures are:

Trust Value	Fee
50,000	£2.25
100,000	2.125
250,000	4.375
500,000	8.75

It may be that Messrs Dearden Farrow have included in their calculations items other than our annual administration charge in an ongoing trust. Yours faithfully, JOHN BOLAND, Public Trustee, The Public Trustee, Stewart House, Kingsway, London WC2.

Marathon sponsor

Nationwide Building Society is sponsoring the London Marathon and will be making cash awards to the first three athletic club teams, both men and women, who complete the course. It will also be handing all entry forms, which will be available from any of Nationwide's 515 main branches or any of its 800 agency branches. Forms will be available from Monday, September 5 until Friday, September 30. Entrants will have to pay a £2, non-refundable donation to the marathon organisers which will go towards the provision of recreational facilities in London but does not guarantee a place in the race.

Expatriates help

Going to live or work abroad causes a number of problems, many of them associated with tax. The Inland Revenue has just updated its Residents and Non-Residents Liability to Tax in the United Kingdom (R20) a useful guide to what you can and cannot do if you want to make sure you pay as little tax as possible in Britain. It is available free from local tax offices and from PAYE inquiry offices.

Aid for newcomers

Under Hamlyn, the City accountancy firm, has published a simple guide on income and capital taxation, designed for

the owners/managers of new businesses. There is likely to be a big demand for the publication as more and more companies are established. Accountants are an excellent source for free advice on taxation problems and most of the large firms have a variety of booklets available free to people who write to them.

College cover

An insurance policy for students which gives cover at reduced rates for young people who want to insure their belongings during term time is available from the Oxford-based broker E. Harrison.

For £9.50 a year a student can obtain cover up to £1,000 for theft, fire or loss on the premises of the college. A normal policy providing year-round cover, at any place of residence in Britain and up to 50 days on the Continent costs £17 a year.

Student accounts

Discount vouchers producing savings of up to £120 are one of the features of the TSB's new Young Adults package. It also includes free banking for school leavers for three years for those aged between 15 and 18. The account has to be kept in credit (not overdrawn) to qualify. TSB is also giving an automatic cheque guarantee facility once the first regular wage or salary cheque has been paid

into the account. There is also a Speedbank card for cash withdrawal. Students are offered free banking while they are in full time study and for one year after - provided, says TSB, that they are not employed. The account is operated satisfactorily. Students will also get automatic cheque guarantee cards once the first grant cheque has been paid in. A loan of up to £500 is available "at the manager's discretion" for those who have completed at least three years' further full time education. Full details from local TSB branches.

Smoke cover

Householders who have an insurance claim are often surprised to discover that damage caused by smoke is not included in their cover. Provincial Insurance has been updating its Homeowner contents policy and among the improvements it has eliminated the exclusion for smoke damage.

Other features include an increase in the amount of rent and hotel expenses if your home becomes uninhabitable, and an uprating of the cover for personal credit cards or cheque cards. On the minus side, policyholders who have their bicycle stolen as a result of not locking it will no longer be covered and if the thief simply removes headlights or wheels (even if it is padlocked) Provincial will not pay.



Penny fund

Fortunes have been made and lost in penny shares, according to Mr Freddy Lawson, above, who this week launched his penny share fund. Possiden, Poly Pack and London and Liverpool were all penny shares but Mr Lawson gives a warning that this is a highly speculative unit trust and recommends that investor commit only a small proportion of their savings. "We will be investing in shares like

Edenspring, Scott & Robertson and Fulcrum Capital", says Mr Lawson who has a list of 50 or more potential investments. Arbuthnot, which launched similar fund in April, has taken in £13m and the price has moved up by 5 per cent since launch.

Abbey looks abroad

Abbey Life's managed fund, one of the biggest in the market at over £24m, is broadening its portfolio by including overseas investment. Up to 20 per cent will soon go into North America and Japan. The Managed Fund has already started making overseas investments through the Abbey American Growth Fund and Abbey Japan Fund.

Lloyds' best bet

Lloyds Bank is recommending its Worldwide Growth Unit Trust as the best bet for would-be investors. The trust has roughly 60 per cent of its assets overseas, invested mainly in blue chip companies, with 32 per cent in North America and 14 per cent in Japan.

US-guaranteed

Guaranteed income bonds are always a popular choice with those dependent on return from investments to pay

overheads. Investment advisers R.J. Temple of Brighton have special offer of income bonds from Sentry Assurance International, paying 10 per cent net of basic rate tax over a five-year term. This is equivalent to 14.28 per cent to a basic rate taxpayer. The offer closes on September 9.

Potential investors should bear in mind that, because Sentry is an American insurance company they will not be covered by the provisions of the Policyholders Protection Act. Investors who prefer total security might opt for TSB's new five-year Income Bond. The return of 8 per cent net of basic rate tax is not so attractive but it will not cause you any sleepless nights. Minimum investment in the Sentry bond is £1,500 and in the TSB bond, £1,000.

Business hints

Self employment is an increasingly popular way of avoiding the dole queue but too many small businesses fail within their first five years. Help is at hand from the Self-Employment Factbook, published by Cambridge based Great Ouse Press. It covers all the questions asked by people running their own business including setting up, borrowing money, accountants and solicitors, government help, ins and out of insurance as well as VAT, book-keeping and accounts. It is written by a Cambridge accountant, Nigel Prantis.

Your bank statement on demand

Account holders with Royal Bank of Scotland and its English subsidiary, Williams & Glyn's, will soon be able to get a 'mini bank' statement at the press of a button. The statements, giving up to the last six entries and the balance on customers' accounts will be available from any of the group's 441 cash-dispenser machines. The service already available in Scotland, is now being extended nationwide. Some of the other banks already provide customers with a balance inquiries service but this is the first time bank customers will be able to obtain information on recent transactions. As part of the new package, Royal Bank and Williams & Glyn's will also allow customers to order a new cheque book and draw cash on their Access cards from the Cashline machines, although some other banks already offer these services.

Amex cheques for visitors to the Gulf

Frequent visitors to the Gulf will be pleased to know that travellers cheques in Saudi riyals are now available from American Express offices in Britain. Issued by the Saudi Travelers Cheque Company, a joint venture between eight Saudi banks and American Express, the cheque will be available in denominations of SR50, SR500 and SR1,000. HFC Trust is to make Thomas Cook sterling travellers cheques available in its 155 branches and is also to introduce a range of eight currencies. Minimum sale of travellers cheques will be £50 and the commission charge is the standard 1 per cent with a minimum charge of £1 per transaction.

Balancing the borrowers' scales

Halifax and Leeds Permanent building societies are reintroducing differential mortgage rates - the system whereby the more you borrow the higher the interest rate on repayments. Halifax's new rates will operate from September 1 and Leeds' take effect from October 4, bringing to an end the short-lived era of cheap loans for those with big mortgages. Nationwide and Anglia are to review their policies in early September. Only Woolwich remains adamant that it has no intention of reintroducing differentials. With demand for home loans showing no sign of abating, it seems likely that all the big societies will come into line. If Woolwich remains out on a limb as the only big society to charge a flat rate of 11.25 per cent, it is likely to find itself swamped with applications for loans. Woolwich, in common with all the big societies and many of the smaller ones, has launched a two-year term share paying 9 per cent net of basic rate tax and it is this raising of investment rates and the average cost of societies' money that has forced Halifax and Leeds to bring back mortgage differentials. From September 1 all the big societies will be offering two-year term shares paying 9 per cent basic rate tax paid and this is likely to produce an avalanche of investment replenishing the societies' sadly depleted coffers. Though cash for home loans should become easier to obtain the table shows that with the reintroduction of differential mortgage rates, it will pay to shop around, if you are lucky enough to have a choice. For example, borrowers wanting a £55,000 loan will pay 12.75 per cent for their money from the Halifax, Leeds, and Alliance, but only 12.25 per cent from National & Provincial, and Anglia, and the basic rate of 11.25 per cent from Nationwide and Woolwich (though how much longer they

will be offering loans at this price is debatable). But at these prices, money from the American banks which are still in the market - Citibank for example - looks relatively cheap at about 12 per cent for loans over £25,000. Some money for larger loans is still readily available at 11.25 per cent through investment advisers Chase de Vere.

"We have got a tranche of £500,000 which is available at 11.25 per cent for people who want home loans of over £25,000," Mr Paul Marks of Chase de Vere confirmed. This is likely to be used up very fast so would be house purchasers should waste no time. "We may be able to obtain more for lending at these rates, but otherwise we can arrange loans for virtually any amount over £25,000 at 12 to 12.5 per cent", he said. The mortgage repayment tables show how significant the higher rates become for bigger borrowers, particularly for those wanting loans over £25,000, as they still have to make gross repayments and claim interest relief from the taxman. But what is bad for borrowers is always good news for investors and the new term shares paying 9 per cent basic rate tax paid look attractive. Best buy here looks like Town and Country's Super Term share which pays 9 per cent of basic rate tax but interest is compounded half-yearly, giving a return of 9.2 per cent. Town and Country also has a modest minimum of £500 and



For sale: houses galore, but cheap mortgages will be harder to come by

offers a monthly income facility for investments of £1,000 or more. The differential of 1.75 per cent over the ordinary share

rate of 7.25 per cent is in all cases guaranteed, but investors should remember that if building society rates come down, term share rates will follow suit. The interest rate is not fixed. ● Chase de Vere, 125 Pall Mall, SW1. Telephone 01-930 7242. Lorna Bourke

\*Monthly Mortgage Repayments Over 25 Years

Loan	11.25	11.5	11.75	12.0	12.25	12.5	12.75	13.0
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
15,000	116.10	117.60	119.70	121.20	123.30	124.80	126.75	128.40
20,000	154.80	156.80	159.50	161.80	164.40	166.40	169.00	171.20
25,000	193.50	196.00	199.50	202.00	205.50	208.00	211.25	214.00
30,000	232.20	234.80	237.80	240.80	243.80	246.80	250.00	253.00
40,000	309.60	312.80	316.00	319.20	322.40	325.60	329.00	332.00
50,000	387.00	390.80	394.60	398.40	402.20	406.00	410.00	414.00
60,000	464.40	468.80	473.20	477.60	482.00	486.40	491.00	495.00
70,000	541.80	546.80	551.80	556.80	561.80	566.80	572.00	577.00
80,000	619.20	624.80	630.40	636.00	641.60	647.20	653.00	658.00
90,000	696.60	702.80	709.00	715.20	721.40	727.60	734.00	740.00

\*Below £25,000, mortgage repayments are made net of tax relief. However, mortgage interest tax relief is granted on loans up to £30,000 for the current tax year but borrowers with mortgages between £25,000 and £30,000 are still obliged to make gross repayments and claim tax relief in the usual way. Tax relief is not granted on interest on any excess over £30,000. The repayments in the table are therefore net of tax relief for loans below £25,000, but gross (before tax relief) for loans above £25,000.

THE COST OF A HOME LOAN

Building Society	Differential mortgage rates	Availability of loans	Comments
Alliance	Up to 25,000 : 11.25% 25-30,000 : 11.75% 30-50,000 : 12.25% 50-100,000 : 12.75% 100-125,000 : 13.25% 125,000+ : 13.75%	Does not operate a queue system. People know immediately whether they can have a mortgage	Subject to normal valuations
Anglia	Up to 25,000 : 11.25% 25,000+ : 11.75%	Customers can wait between 8-12 weeks	Will be reviewing future structure
Abbey National	Up to 25,000 : 11.25% 25,000+ : 11.75% 25-30,000 : 12.25% 30-35,000 : 12.75% 35-40,000 : 13.25%	Operates a cheque release date of 8-9 weeks	Did not give up differentials
Leeds	Up to 25,000 : 11.25% Up to 30,000 : 11.75% 30-35,000 : 12.25% 35,000+ : 12.75%	Varies considerably. Average wait 12 weeks (between 4-35 weeks)	These rates will operate until 4 October 1983
National & Provincial	Up to 25,000 : 11.25% Over 25,000 : 11.75% Over 50,000 : 12.25%	Works with 8 weeks business in hand	The board will be meeting within the next two weeks to discuss the change in differentials
Woolwich	11.25% across the board	Average waiting period 6-8 weeks	No plans to reintroduce differentials
Halifax	Up to 25,000 : 11.25% 25-30,000 : 11.75% 30-35,000 : 12.25% Over 35,000 : 12.75%	Customers can wait from 2-6 weeks. Average: 4 weeks	Rates to be introduced next 1 September, 1983
Nationwide	11.25% across the board	8 weeks	Board meeting early in September to discuss the reintroduction of differentials

wait = with effect from

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the Regulations of The Stock Exchange.

Nationwide Building Society

Placing of £12,500,000 11per cent Bonds due 3rd September 1984

Listing for the bonds has been granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Particulars in relation to The Nationwide Building Society are available in the Extel Statistical Services. Copies of the placing Memorandum may be obtained from:-

Fulton Packshaw Ltd., 34-40 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7JT  
Laurie, Milbank & Co., 72/73 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DP  
Rowe & Pitman, City-Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1JA

AVERAGE Return:

66.62% in one year.

In our August 1982 Investment Action Report, we drew our clients' attention to just FOUR recommended unit trusts. According to Planned Savings Statistics (August 1983), these were the performances of our recommended trusts:-

	Value of a £5,000 investment
GT Technology & Growth	£10,500
Profitable North American	£10,355
Legal & General Gift Trust	£ 6,440
Gartmore UK Smaller Companies Recovery	£ 6,090

It's worth noting that these trusts were ALL available at an exclusive 1% discount.

To judge how good these figures are, look at the returns in a building society over the same period. A £5,000 investment would have produced £353 for a basic rate taxpayer and even less for a higher rate taxpayer.

If you'd like to know what the Investment Action Report is recommending now, send for your free copy without delay. N.B. It should be remembered that unit values can fall as well as rise. While past performance cannot necessarily be taken as a guide to the future, the skills of the management groups involved are clearly well above average.

To: Julian Gibbs Associates, TSB 276  
A member of the Reed Stenhouse Group.

FREEPOST London SW1W 0BR (no stamp required).  
Tel: London: 01-730 8221. Aberdeen: 0224 640460. Bristol: 0272 294331.  
Edinburgh: 031-225 9328. Glasgow: 041-248 5070. Leeds: 0532 306116.  
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MARKET REPORT  
Gilts in strong gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin, Aug 15. Dealings end, Sept 2. Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.

The stock market ended the second leg of the three-week holiday account on a firm note yesterday. But business was slow and volume down as many traders closed their books early before the bank holidays.

Government securities had gains of up to 5 1/4 before last night's American money supply figures. Dealers were hoping that if the figures were good, the last two sets have shown considerable improvement and are now on target, then the British Government might take the lead in nudging interest rates down.

Index-linked stock again attracted buying demand on the good yields offered and fears over a rising inflation rate. However, the 8p yesterday to 216p, having fallen 8p on Thursday on rumours that Hoare, Govett has revised its profits forecast downwards and thinks the shares overvalued.

The brokers denied the claim and says that it sticks by the figures it released in June. The interim figures are due next month.

Other leading equities recorded gains of between 5p to 10p

enabling the FT 30 share index to close 4.7 up at 722.1.

Tragical House shares held steady at 177p, despite the company admitting that it had received approaches to buy the Bristol Hotel in Mayfair and the Cunard International at Hamersmith, west London.

Some of the potential buyers are from overseas, Tragical said, but refused to disclose further details.

A Trafalgar spokesman said: "They are simply approaches and we get a lot of those." Although the modern Cunard hotel has not been valued the Bristol is thought to be worth about £20.

KCA Drilling steady at 40p, where the management company Roschold is buying out the KCA International 75 per cent interest, is assured of some strong support from its American bankers Chemical Bank.

Chemical - whose idea it was to separate the cash generating

subsidiary from the cash draining parent - is already in, £18m of loans and is prepared.

Speculators in Jackson Oil may be disappointed to know that no new announcements are expected, contrary to market rumours. The shares have run up to 110p since collapsing to 75p on news that two Brunei wells were dry.

Company brokers Laing and Crutchfield say there is enough cash to finance proven reserves and to cover committed exploration activity. However, negotiations may begin shortly for farming in other companies for prospects in Indonesia.

An announcement is expected in December. Laing consider the present share price about right.

to see that figure rise substantially.

The benefits, despite the poor interim figures from Drilling,

are cash generated staying in the company. The KCA chairman, Mr Paul Bristol, will have no executive power and money is to be made available so Drilling can expand.

The bank said that although Mr Bristol has a loan note over 18.3 million shares, if he wished to exercise his option he would have to cancel £6.7m of debt.

Although KCA Drilling will start trading independently with a heavy debt burden of £30m, Chemical Bank said it intends exercising an option to acquire 7 million shares at 37p.

Although an offer document has been issued at 37p to the 25 per cent minority shareholders none are expected to accept the below market price offer, and the company is keen for the shareholders to stay in.

The oil sector bounced up on comment over Thursday's profit figures from Bristol, up 12p to 254p, and ahead of next

week's figures from BP, 8p better at 438.

Ladbroke, also reporting next week, jumped 5p to 227p. The company is also expected to announce its decision on whether it will commit £30m to a new cable television project.

The activity surrounding the introduction of cable television prompted good demand for the leading television broadcasting companies. Granada rose 5p to 175p, while Anglia firmed 8p to 137p.

Millers Leisure firmed 20p to 145p in a thin market.

Further withdrawals of BPCC's offer for games maker John Waddington created confusion yesterday as doubt arose over who owns what. Waddington shares firmed 9p to 270p.

Fleet Holdings firmed 6p to 117p on news that the Australian company Bell Holdings had increased its stake.

A viability report on its exploring activities offshore Ireland due next week put buyers back in for Atlantic Resources up 15p to 340p. Egiton jumped 20p to 200p.

Wayne Lintott

**THE TIMES 1000**  
1982/83  
The 1000 leading companies in the United Kingdom  
by turnover, 1982/83  
The 1000 leading companies in the United Kingdom  
by turnover, 1982/83  
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by turnover, 1982/83

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TV-am

**6.25 Good Morning Britain.** Includes news from 6.00, 6.30 and 8.30. Sport at 7.15. Special feature: Manlow at Woodstock (brief review of the singing concert at 7.20); the Beatles Then and Now, at 7.25; Celebrity guest at 8.10; Aerobics at 8.25. **Presenters:** John Henson, 8.30.

**8.40 Saturday Night Takeaway.** Super Saturday pop magazine, with R2D2 creator Tom Dwyer, cartoons, and Spacewatch.

**ITV LONDON**

**8.25 LWT Information: what's on in the area;** 8.30 *Sesame Street* with the Muppets; 10.30 *Starline*; 10.55 *Here's Horley's* gamble; 10.55 *Here's Booter*: tale of wonder dog and a comical schoolboy; 11.20 *Space 1999*; Brian the Brain (P).

**12.15 World of Sport: The line-up is** — 12.20 *Powerboat Racing* (from Royal Victoria Dock, London); 12.45 *News*; 12.50 *Cricket*: football preview; 1.20 *The ITV Six* (from Newmarket, at 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30, and from Newcastle, at 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45; At 2.55: *Cricket*: *Racehorses* (from Royal Victoria Dock, London); 3.25 *Cycling* (World Championships, from Zurich); 3.45 *Half-time football results*. And reports.

**4.00** *World of Sport: Three hours from Swindon*; 4.45 *Results*. With pools check.

**5.05 News from ITV.**

**5.30 Catwaffle:** Magical fun, with Geoffrey Bayliff (P).

**6.00 Happy Days:** Forzie finally confesses his love for Ashley.

**6.30 Chips:** The two patrol officers have to fend off an attack by war game fanatics.

**7.30 Ultra Quiz:** The final — back in London. Which of the four multi-travelled finalists will win the £10,000 jackpot? This lively and ambitiously conceived general knowledge quiz has provided first-class entertainment.

**8.15 Saturday Royal Variety** spectacular, from the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, composed by Lionel Blair. With many new acts; 9.15 *News*.

**9.30 Adult Movie:** Joseph Andrews (1976) Tony Richardson's London and attempt to repeat his Tom Jones success by filming another Fielding novel about romps in 18th century England. With Ann-Margaret, Peter Finch and Michael Hordern heading a First Division cast; 11.20 *London news*, followed by — **Genesis** in America: The band play music from their albums *Abacab* and *Duke*. Filmed in London. Next year.

**12.25 Night of the Living Dead** with Harvey Gillman, of the Religious Society of Friends.

BBC 2

**3.26** Open University (until 3.10).

**3.16** Rock Around the Clock  
Fifteen uninterrupted hours of rock music.

**3.28** Roman Holiday Live in Concert  
from Regal Theatre, Hitchin.

**4.00** Robert Nesta Marley  
documentary filmed in Jamaica.

**4.36** Rocktop in Concert: Ultravox  
Then, at 4.55, Robert Palmer.

**5.26** Australia Now: Antipodan  
musicians survey the music scene.

**6.26** Duran Duran: Concert at the  
Hammersmith Odeon in November last year; 7.20 News: with Jan Leeming.

**7.30** Film: All this and War! War!  
Music montage, with contributions from Lennon and McCartney, the Bee Gees, the LSO etc.

**8.00** Live In Concert.

**9.30** Randy Newman on Tour/A profile, filmed in Amsterdam.

**10.26** Spandau Ballet Over Britain.

**11.00** Film: American Graffiti (1973): Four youngsters (including Richard Dreyfuss) on the town in rock 'n' roll California at the early 1960s. Director: George Lucas.

**12.55** Airplay - 4 June 1982: Behind the scenes at New York's popular station WHEW-FM.

**1.50** Gutter Heroes: with Eric Clapton in concert, at 2.15, Jim Henson's puppet show at Canterbury, Berkeley, Woodstock and other venues.

**3.25** Film: Deadman's Curve (1978). True story of two youngsters who became surfing song celebrities in the 1960s. On one was crooked with Richard Hatch and Bruce Davison.

**5.00** The Police in the East: The rock band in Japan, Hongkong, India - and finally Egypt.

**5.55** And so to Bed: Presenters David Meltzer, Mark Ellen, Anne Nightingale and Steve Blackpool close the rock marathon. Ends at 6.15.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.50 **Film:** *When Comedy Was King* (1957) Competition featuring silent film comedians like Chaplin, Laurel and Hardy, and Stan Tulpin and Harry Langdon.
- 4.20 **Concert:** Battle of wits between a cowboy and a wild pony. Winner of many film awards.
- 5.33 **Well Being:** Why cigarettes and alcohol get under a string of us and many people.
- 5.05 **Brookside:** two repeated episodes (?).
- 6.00 **Hot for Dogs:** Dance entertainment, filmed in and around London. John Mills is the guest singer.
- 6.36 **Forecast:** Weather and weather forecast. Followed by — A Working Fable: The Church's role in caring for the community.
- 7.00 **Take the Stage:** Acting instruction contest between Jeremy Sandin, Barrie Rutter and Shelia Hancock and three actors from the Crucible, Coventry. The MC is Trevor Peacock.
- 7.35 **Festival:** New Trinidad and Tobago in carnival mood for two colourful days.
- 9.00 **The Chamberhouse of Perma:** Part three of this dubbed German-Italian TV version of the Spanish novel set in 19th century Italy. Tommaso Falarizio (Andrew Oochipkin) kills a rival in love and flees again — a title to Bologna.
- 10.05 **Caleb Williams:** The second instalment of Robin Chapman's adaptation of William Gougeon's novel has Caleb (Mick Ford) making a startling discovery in his new employer's diary. With Gunther Maria Hamer as the employer.
- 11.05 **Film:** *Unfaithfully Yours* (1948) Sparkling comedy with Rex Harrison as the orchestral conductor who, suspecting his wife of being unfaithful, plots ways of getting rid of his rivals. Co-starring Linda Darnell, Rudy Vallee and Charles Coburn. Screen Writer, and directed, by Preston Sturges. Ends at 12.55.

BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.55):  
Stockhausen and Kontakte;  
6.50 Cratering and Lunar  
Geology; 7.15 Computing  
(episode 7); 7.40 The  
Tomb; 8.05 The Universe  
Tomorrow; 8.30 Chemistry:  
History of Nonferrous; 8.50  
The Great Break (episode 1);  
9.05 Knock Knock: Includes the  
De Barmato story (p. 3, 30) This  
is the Days: an account of a  
revolutionary, Saturday, 10.00  
Antarctic Magazine; science,  
dances; 10.30 Closedown;  
11.15 Fanning.

11.55 Crickets: The Fourth Test.  
First day. England v West  
Indies. England v West  
Indies (see also BBC2 at  
2.40 and 8.40); 2.05 News.

2.10 Film of the Book: Little  
Women (1993). Jane Allyn  
presents a film in Maryann Layor's  
a make of *Culor's* unmatched  
1933 version of the Louise  
May Alcott family story. With  
Elizabeth Taylor, Richard  
Margaret O'Brien, Peter  
Lawford, Rossano Brazzi and  
Mary Smith; 4.05 Cartoons.

4.20 Atlas Astor and Jones:  
cultural westerns and cartoons  
and Domestic Disney cartoons.

5.30 The Domestic Disney cartoons:  
Part two of a three-part  
adaptation of Gogol's comedy  
of errors, transported from  
Russia to Wales. Starring  
Robin Newell, with Freddie  
Jones, Ann Beach and Jack  
Wild. The serial was shown  
originally on schools  
television. The translation from  
the Russian is by David  
Magrath; 6.05 News.

6.15 Resurrection: The story of a  
teenaged boy with only six  
months to live (from BBC2).

6.35 Songs of Frahm:  
A collection of songs from  
the 1930s in Swedish.

7.15 The Sunday Film: My Fair  
Lady (1964) Gene Cukor's  
studio-bound film version of  
the stage musical that Lerner  
and Loewe sculpted from  
a play by play. With Audrey  
Hepburn as Eliza, Rex  
Harrison as Higgins and  
Stanley Holloway as Doctore  
Co-starring Wilfrid Hyde Hyde  
Glady Cooper and Jeremy  
Lindsay Donnell.

10.05 Newsweek; Jan Learning.

10.15 Potter: Mishaps on the way  
a game of golf. Final episode  
of the present series, co-  
starring Robin Bailey, John  
Barron, and John Warner.

10.45 Sunday Night at the Proms:  
And the Winner is... An America  
in Paris and Piano Concerto  
F (soloist Steven de Groote)  
and Bernstein's overture  
Candide. Andrew Lloyd  
co-edited the BBC Concert  
Orchestra (recorded at the  
Royal Albert Hall on Saturday  
August 20).

11.50 International Show Jumping  
Hambro Life Derby, from  
Hickstead.

12.25 Weather forecast.

TV-am

**7.25** *Thought for a Sunday*: with Morsheigneur Bruce Kent.

**7.30** *Rub-a-Dub-Tube*: for the four-to-eight year olds.

**8.30** *Good Morning Britain*: with David Frost. News at 8.30, 8.55; Sport at 8.35; Sunday papers with Denis Norden at 8.40; David Frost interviews (BBC Two), continue for the Labour Party leadership at 8.50.

**ITV/LONDON**

**9.25** *LWT Information: What's on Locally*: 9.30 *Play Bites*. *Squash*: the forehand and backhand crosscourt drive. **10.00** *Morning Warnings*: from St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Newburydown, County Down. **11.00** *Getting On*: The OAPs' own newspaper, *Yours*; **11.30** *Star Fleet*: episode 23.

**12.00** *The Brits*: the state of the income levels of the poor sufficient to meet society's minimum standards? The second of four much-discussed inquiries; **1.00** *The Smurfs*: cartoon.

**1.15** *The Big Match*: Highlights from two top league matches; **2.30** *London news headlines*. Followed by: *Living Proof*. Story of a West Belfast youth club (1).

**2.30** *Jeanie Loves Chazzy*: The matchmaking attempt that fails; **3.00** *The Fugitive*: Solvez at last the mystery of the death of Kimble's wife.

**5.00** *Sale of the Century*: General knowledge quiz, with big prizes. **5.30** *Secrets of the Coast*: So you think you know all about things that go bump in the night?

**6.00** *Survival: Hopalong Mad*. A film about hares - Brown, Blue and Irish (1); **6.30** *News*.

**6.40** *The National School Choir Competition*: Another six choirs that did not make the final.

**7.15** *Casey's Shadow* (1977) Drama about a father (Walter Matthau) and his three sons who attempt to run an outside in a lucrative local horse race. Director: Martin Ritt.

**9.20** *Now and Then*: No-nonsense comedy series. An important announcement from Sonia's American boyfriend (Alan Polsinsky).

**9.50** *News*.

**10.20** *Two Per Cent*: Alma Cullen's drama stars Anne Kristian as the lead in deep trouble with her local party. With T.P. McKenna. Also starring Mark McDonald, Anne Myatt and Mark McKillop.

**11.05** *London news*. Followed by *University Challenge*. With Bernard Gascoigne.

**11.35** *Trapped*: Johnnie Strike threat by the hospital nurses, with Pernel Roberts.

**12.30** *Night Thoughts*: with Harvey Gillman, of the Society of Friends.

**BBC 2**

and then from 7.15 until 1.55).

1.55 Sunday Grandstands: Motor Racing/Crickets/International Show Jumping. The motor racing (at 2.00) is the first of the season, from Zandvoort. Commentary by Murray Walker and James Hunt. At 2.40, there is live coverage of the fourth day's play in the First Bank Cup between England and New Zealand. And, at 3.00, the Hambro Life Derby, from Hickeys. Highlights from today's play in the Fourth Test, BBC 2 tonight at 9.40.

7.05 News Review.

7.30 Diamonds in the Sky: Dealing Down the Line. Some of the problems national airlines have to cope with in other countries. With Julian Pettinger (†).

8.20 News: with Jan Leeming. And weather prospects for Monday.

8.30 Good Time George: A musical comedy for younger George Melly. His guest is Acker Bilk. Plus John Chilton's Feetwarmers.

9.00 Grand Prix: Thrilling moments from the Dutch Grand Prix, run at Zandvoort.

9.40 Crickets: The Fourth Test. Highlights from today's play.

10.10 The Best of Best of Britain: Highlights from last year's competitors. We hear Camboorne Town Band, Carlton Main Frickley Colliery Band, Jackson-on-Box, the Liverpool Band, Cory Band, and Ever Ready Band. (First of two programmes. Part two on Tuesday.)

10.45 Film of the Week: The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz (1974) Screen version of Michael Kravitz's richly comic novel about a hustling Jewish teenager determined to be a "somebody" after graduating from Montreal's Fletcher High School in 1948. Screened by Richard Dreyfuss, with Michelle Larocté, Jack Warden, Randy Quaid, Denholm Elliott and Joseph Wiseman. Directed by Ted Kotcheff. Ends at 12.45am.

**CHANNEL 4**  
Film: *Goodnight (1939)*

Thorold Dickinson's acclaimed thriller about a Victorian husband (Anton Walbrook) determined to drive his wife (Diana Wynnyard) out of her mind. Co-starring Robert Newton and Frank Pettingall. Re-made in Hollywood as *The Hush* by Theodor S. Hughes.

4.00 Irish Angel: Comment from the Irish on a film of the border.

4.30 Birds of Britain: A film about two swallows, and their summer stay in Britain.

5.00 News headlines. Followed by: *The Bottom Line*: Bob Robinson, editor of *Investors'* *Choice* explains why he is convinced that Britain is heading for a major economic collapse similar to the recession of the 1930s.

5.30 The Last Days of Jack Hargreaves, the 1st freeso man per excellence.

6.00 Look Forward: Channel 4 trailer spot.

6.15 UK Powerboat Grand Prix: Excitement at the Royal Victoria Dock, London.

7.15 Song by Song by Frank Leeson: Non-stop melody show, with Millie Martin, Clarke Peters, David Kerman and Barbara Cook. The MC: Ned Sherrin.

8.15 Rabbits: panel game played by Guy Henderson, John Fortune, Julia Hurnford, Cheryl Kennedy, Roy Kinnear and Jack Tinker. Chairman: Peter Purves.

8.45 A Fine Romance: Laura Lounds (Mika) a hand with his London stage production business. With Judi Dench, Michael Williams.

9.15 One Summer: Billy (David Morrissey) is slowly coming to terms with life in Wales. Icky (Spencer Leigh) is taking longer.

10.15 The Abbott and Costello Meet the Invisible Man (1951): The comedy duo play private eyes trying to clear an invisible prizefighter (Arthur Franz) of a charge of murdering his manager. With Harry Guld. Ends at 11.45.

**Radio 4**

6:25 Shipping, 5:30 News; Farming Today.

6:58 In Perspective: Religious affairs, 7:00 News; Weather; Travel; Programme News.

7:50 News, 7:10 Today's Papers.

7:55 News, 7:10 Today's Papers.

7:45 In Perspective.

7:58 It's a Bargain, 7:55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.

8:15 News, 7:10 Today's Papers.

8:15 Sport on 4.

8:45 Breakaway, including 8:57 Weather; Travel, 9:00 News.

8:58 News.

10:05 Talking Politics (Interview with the Home Secretary, Leon Brittan).

10:30 News.

10:35 Pick of the Week.

11:35 From Our Own Correspondent.

12:30 News; A Small Country Living.

12:58 News, 12:55 Weather; Programme News.

1:00 News.

1:10 Tales from the South China Sea.

1:30 The Feet of the British in South East Asia: in the days of the Empire, 1:55 Shipping.

2:00 News; Thirty-Minute Theatre, "A Black Photograph" by Chris Davies.

2:25 Medicine Now.

2:30 News.

3:00 Women of Mystery, Jessica Mann investigates the success of women crime writers. Final programme.

4:00 News; International Assignment - BBC correspondents on a contemporary issue.

5:00 The Tale Supper Magazine for disabled listeners.

5:45 Here's Looking At You Kid; Ingrid Bergman: A celebration of the career of actress Alexander Walker writes, and presents, this feature.

5:25 Whistling in the Wind with the London News Centre, 6:50 Shipping, 5:55 Weather; Travel.

6:50 News; Sports Round-up.

6:55 News; The Daily Drama; Burton and Annie Price.

7:20 In the Psychiatrist's Chair. Playwright Peter Nichols talks to

**Radio 3**

10.00 **News.**

10.15 **Radio 3** *Calcutta Nights* (1962) - in Calcutta. *Calcutta Nights* by Hugh de Selincourt. An adaptation by John Patacsack, of Hugh de Selincourt's famous book. Starring Stephen Macdonald and Jill Lidsone. 9.58 **Weather.**

11.00 **News.**

11.15 **Radio 3** *Attack*. The great white shark, hunter of humans.†

11.30 **Soundings.** Religious documentary - 'The Lords'.

11.35 **Radio 3** *Scenes from Village Life.* Poetry and song.

12.00 **News.** **Weather.**

12.15 **Radio 3** *Sketching Forecast.* **ENGLAND** VFM with it except 16.25-23.00 **Weather.** **Travel.** 1.55-2.00pm **Programme News.**

## Radio 3

7.55 **Weather.**

8.00 **News.**

8.05 **Radio 3** *Aubade Germana, Brahms, Lil* *Stearns (Hector) - Schubert* (Suite: King Christian I, records).†

9.00 **News.**

9.05 **Radio 3** *Scene Release.* New records: *Handel, Playford, Ravel, Saint-Saens* (Piano Conc. No 2) *Brahms*.†

10.40 **Radio 3** *George Lloyd, Gordon Ross, George Lloyd, Garthman arr. Martin Cohen*.†

11.30 **Radio 3** *St Martin-in-the-Fields.* Concert. Part 1: *Widell, Corneli, Gordon Jacob*.†

12.15 **Interval** **Recording.**

12.20 **Radio 3** *Wednesday* (Serenade in C for string orch).

1.00 **News.**

1.05 **Radio 3** *Brahms Lieder: Patricia Rozzini* (sop), *Wyndford Evans* (bar).†

2.00 **Radio 3** *Artur Schnabel* (New series). *Records: Elgar, Bliss, Brahms, Webern* (all music); *Perry, Vaughan Williams, Holst*.†

5.00  **Jazz Record Request.**

5.45 **Radio 3** *India: A Geography of Cultures.* *India in the Past* - talk by John Keay.

## NIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Mozart: Symphony No 41 (Jupiter)  
Strauss: Burleske in D minor.  
7.50 Weber: Konzertstücke in F minor.  
Hindemith: Symphonische Instrumentale Stücke by Carl Maria von Weber.  
Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Norman Del Mar.  
Guest Artist: Philip Fowke.  
Radio 3, Stereo

6.30 Peter Hurford, Racial on organ of Holy Trinity Church, Couperin, Pachelbel, Brahms, Hindemith.  
7.20 Stories of Horsemen by Jorge Luis Borges.  
7.30 Proms 88 from Royal Albert Hall. Part 1: Mozart, Strauss (see above).  
8.30 A Closer Look: Vernon Scannell on Selected Season.  
9.05 Proms 88, Part 2: Weber.  
9.45 The Red Star and The Cross. The Church in Eastern Europe.  
10.30 Czech Cellos and Piano Music. Miroslav Vlach, Josef Suk, Alexander Baile (cello) and Kathryn Strasser (piano).  
11.15 News.  
11.30 News Frequency (Monday Waves: as wfr except 1.55 am-6.30 Criterio: Fourth Text, including 1.05 News, 7.10 View from the Soundscapes, Dusty Hare, 1.50 Luncheonite scoreboards, VSR: Only - Open University: 6.05 am-7.55 and 11.20 pm to 11.40

## Radio 2

News Headline: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30am  
Summaries on the hour: 1.00pm and then from 6.00pm, (except 9.00pm)  
8.00 Sheila Threlkington's 6.00 Racing  
8.15 News  
8.30 The Sound of Music: 10.00  
Sounds of the 60's at 11.00 Album Time  
11.00 Punch Line 1.30 Sport on 2.00  
Country on 2.30  
The 1970s at 7.28 Criterio: 7.28  
Band Special: 8.00 The Maglo's

## Radio 1

[illegible]

**Radio 4**

**6.35** Shipping  
7.00 News; Morning has Broken.  
**6.35** Weather; Travel; Programme News.

**7.00** News; 7.10 Sunday Papers; 7.15 Arts & Greater London; 7.15 AS Bells, 7.50 The Steps of God, 7.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.

**8.15** News; 8.10 Sunday Papers.

**8.30** Sunday  
Week's Good Cause: Tools for Self-Reliance. Weather; Programme News.

**9.00** News; 9.10 Sunday Papers.

**9.15** Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.

**9.30** Morning Service (from Telfordmouth Baptist Church, Devon).

**10.15** Archers. Omnibus edition. Weekend.

**11.15** Smash of the Day: The Gloom Show; 3: The Moon Show.

**12.30** Lunchtime News; 12.55 Mail advice, 12.55 Weather; Programme News.

**1.00** The World This Weekend; News; 1.25 Weather.

**2.00** News; Gardener's Question Time. Listeners' questions.

**2.30** Afternoon Theatre: *Revelation* by J. C. Thorne, by Charles Gray and Ann Morris (*tv*).

**3.00** News; Origins - archaeology (Pontoparc, the Islands of Norway).

**3.15** The Living World.

**3.30** News; Travel; Programme News.

**4.00** *When Your Way leads Roundside in Greater Manchester*, 6.50 Shipping, 5. Weather; Programme News.

**5.00** News.

**5.15** *Fat Men on a Roman Road: To Vernon Ridge from Exeter to Edinburgh*. (Today, Mountaineering).

**6.45** Croft and White. Finlay J. Macdonald continues the story of a young crofter who comes to live in the Hebrides (*3*).

**7.00** Travel; Programme News; Pay Any Price by Ted Albutsky (*3*).

**7.30** *The Road to Nowhere* by Wilfrid Francine Donnelly and David Robinson.

\_\_\_\_\_

and Jeremy Sams.1  
8.45 *High Street Africa Revisited*,  
Anthony Smith. Motorcycles from  
Cairo to Cape Town. Ninth of 12  
talks.  
9.00 *Wives and Daughters* by  
Elizabeth Gaskell, dramatized in  
nine parts (2), 1.55b Weather.  
10.00 News.  
10.15 *Great Grips*: Professor Denis  
Healey, M.P., and Mrs Edna  
Healey present their own  
personal choice of poetry and  
prose.  
11.00 *In Praise of Creation*.  
11.15 *God Bless this Mass*. June Rose  
addresses the extent to which an  
environmental community  
succeeds in helping people all  
over the world.  
12.00 News; Weather.  
12.05 *Shakespeare*.  
English VHF as above except  
6.55-7.55 Open University; 4.00-  
6.00 Study on 4.

### Radio 3

7.55 Weather  
8.00 News  
8.05 Jacques Thivaud. Records by  
the French violinist: Vieux,  
Franck.  
9.00 News  
9.05 *Your Concert Choice*. Record  
review: Maurice Emmanuel,  
Brahms, Mendelssohn (the  
Symphony No. 2, Hymn of  
Praise).  
10.45 *Pop Talk* (Lutoslawski is  
interviewed).  
11.20 *Orchestras of Britain*: BBC  
Philharmonic Orchestra. Part 1:  
Sergei. Beethoven (Symph No  
8).  
12.00 Part 2: Rachmaninov (Symph No  
2).  
1.10 *Enidion String Quartet*. Part 1:  
Schubert, Berio. 2.10 Interval.  
Reading, 2.15 Part 2: Mozart.  
2.45 *Musical Symposium No.2*.  
(Resurrection). Bavarian Radio  
SO and Choir.  
4.10 Poetry Hour. New poems.

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## Radio 2

**News Headlines: 6.00am** Summaries in the hour (except 8.00pm) (M/F/TW/Th).

**6.30am** *Shake, Rattle & Roll* 1.30 Paul McDowell (a) with Good Morning Sunday. 8.00 David Jacobs with *Medicine for You* 11.15 12.30 David Carrington *Radio 2 All-Time Classics*.

**12.30** David Hamilton with *Two's Best* 1.30 Listen to Les! 2.00 *Barney Green* 2.30 *Alan Bell* with *Secret Rhythms* 3.00 *Sing Something Simple* 4.30 *Sing Sound* 5.00 *Comedy Classics: 'Does the Team Think?'* 5.30 *Sports Desk*. 5.50 *Chris Jones* with *Your Sunday Soapbox*. 6.30 *Robert White Sings*. 7.00 *Sunday Spot*. 7.30 *Glimorous Nights*. 8.30 *Sunday Night-Hour* from *Greggory Presbyterian Church, Belfast*.

**WORLD SERVICE**

[illegible]

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS FOR SATURDAY

**SCOTTISH** 6.20-6.25 pm Scotsports, 10.00 Rockford Films, 10.50 Barbara Mandrell 11.20 Sergeant Stiletto, 11.55 Scott's News, Northern Ireland 8.55-9.10 pm News, Northern Ireland, 9.30-9.35 Northern Ireland news, 12.10 as: Northern Ireland news, England 5.20-6.25 pm London - Sport, South West (Plymouth) - Spotlight Sport, All other English regions - Regional News/Sport.

**GRANADA.** As London except:  
 9.25am Larry the Lamb  
 9.35 Falcon Island 10.00 Victory the  
 9.10 Ship 10.20 10.15am Fairy Battle  
 Between the Earth, 10.35 10.40 Film  
 Journey to the Earth (The Earth  
 Jarred Messer). 12.15pm Whatwiser  
 Happened to the Heroes? 1.05  
 Close-down.

**CENTRAL** As London except:  
 8.25am Professor  
 Kitzel, 9.30 Freeze Frame, 10.00  
 Fractured Fables, 10.05 Vickay the  
 Viking, 10.30-12.15pm Film: Iron Maiden  
 (Michael Craig), 5.15-7.30 Film: Journey  
 to the Centre of the Earth (James  
 Mason), 12.25 Closedown.

**GRAMPIAN** As London except:  
 Starts 9.35am  
 Smurfs, 10.05 Middy Mickey, 10.30-  
 11.15am Film: Iron Maiden (Michael  
 Craig), 2.55-3.25 Golf, 5.15-7.30 Film:  
 Journey to the Centre of the Earth  
 (James Mason), 11.30 Golf, 12.20am  
 Closedown.

**TVS** As London except: 8.25am Cartoon, 9.35 Sitcoms, 10.05-10.15pm Film: *Four Against the Wall*, 11.55-7.30pm *Jeremy*: to the Centre of the Earth, 12.25pm Company, Closedown.

**TSW** As London except: 8.25am Dick Tracy 3.30 Freeze Frame 10.30 Metal Mickey 11.00 Lions' View on the Prairie 11.45-12.15pm *Pratts of Southampton* 11.55 Newsport 5.20 Cartoon 5.25-7.30pm *Life*: Two Roads Together (James Stewart) 9.15 News/sport 12.25pm Postscript, Closedown.

**Sunday's variation**

**ANGLIA** As London except: 9.35am Falcon Island, 10.05m Mickylo 10.30-12.15 Film Lion the Wizard and the Wardrobe, 5.15-7.30 Film Journey to the Centre of the Earth (James Mason), 12.25 At the End of the Day, Closedown.

**ULSTER** As London except: 10.05am Mickylo Mickylo 10.30-12.15pm Film Day the Earth Caught Fire (Lucy Mervin), 5.15-7.30 Film Journey to the Centre of the Earth (James Mason), 12.25pm Sports Results 12.30 News, Closedown.

**are on the facing page**

**TYNE TEES** As London except: 9.35am Morning Glory, 9.30 Lone Ranger, 10.00 TT Trips, 10.05 Metal Mickey, 10.30 Carston, 10.45-12.15pm Film: Black Swan, 1.00pm Lower Deck, 1.57-3.00 Film: Journey to the Centre of the Earth, (James Mason), 12.25pm Post's Corner, Closedown.


**HTV** As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street, 10.30-12.15pm Film: Captain Shrek, 1.00-3.00pm Film: Sandworms (Dorothy Keri), 12.25am Closedown.

**HTV WALES** No variation.

**YORKSHIRE** As London except:  
 8.30am Cartoon 8.40  
 9am **Flamingo** 10.05 **Mickey** 10.30-  
 12.15pm **Film**: Bushbaby. 5.15-7.30  
**Film**: Journey to the Centre of the Earth  
 (James Mason). 12.25am **Closedown**.

**BORDER** As London except:  
 8.30am Cartoon 8.40  
 9am **Flamingo** 10.05 **Mickey** 10.30-  
 12.15pm **Film**: Bushbaby. 5.15-7.30  
**Film**: Journey to the Centre of the Earth  
 (James Mason). 12.25am **Closedown**.

**WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.**  
 \* Stereo. \*Black and white. ( ) Repeat.



**Michael Aspel: Ultra Quiz**  
(ITV, 7.30pm)

# BELL'S

## SCOTCH WHISKY

**SCOTLAND'S  
NUMBER ONE  
QUALITY  
SCOTCH WHISKY**





